The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,400—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1888.

AUGUST 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
the Revised Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	11th „ Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th „
B.L. ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd „
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—12th and 26th September, and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DOC. BALDUINO	3,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th September, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for 3, 6, and 9 months, delivered at specially reduced rates.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including railway fare from Marseilles to London.

On the day of sailing a STEAM LAUNCH will CONVEY PASSENGERS and their LUGGAGE free on board.

For freight, passage, &c. Apply to

A. SIMEON.
Agent.
27, Esplanade Road.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limitted.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Falkland Road, Byculla, on FRIDAY next, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m.

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Aug., 1888.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.
Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on applicatio to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as. and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
(CHEMISTS),
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 2nd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	On or about 31st August 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a
F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidesieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	...

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xeres, andhave all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

		Rs. as.
LIGHT SHERRY —A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	per dozen	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE—A light natural unblended wine	do.	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent wine for general use	do.	24
OLD DRY.—Very superior soft and dry	do.	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	do.	30 0
MANZANILLA.— Very dry and pale	do.	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	do.	40 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBOOL.
ENGENIA JAMBOLANA.

THIS drug, from the well-known Jambool fruit of India, of old repute among native physicians, has recently been proved to be a powerful Anti-Diabetic remedy; and chemical enquiry has shown its remarkable power of preventing the transformation of Starchy Matter into Sugar.

The effect of this preparation in reducing the amount of the renal secretion and the formation of sugar is immediate and progressive.

Per pound bottle, Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS.

Exquisitely perfumed, and which took the Medal at the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.

SERIES C.

Clematis.	Orris.
Magnolia.	Jasmin.
Spring Flowers.	Hawthorn.

Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-4.

SERIES B.

Lily of the Valley.	Bouquet de Roses.
Seringal.	„ „ Violettes.
Cheurefeuille.	„ „ Verveine.

Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1.

SAVON DES BEBES,
The Finest Soap for Babies' use.
Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1.

SAVON ROYAL,
An excellent Hygienique Bath Soap.
Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Re. 1-4; double size, Rs. 2.

SAVON BELGE,
A Magnificent Bath and Toilet Soap.
Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Re. 1-8.

SAVON NATIONAL,
A Superior Hygienique Bath and Toilet Soap.
Per Box of 1 doz. large Tablets, Rs. 2.

MONSTRE BATH SOAP,
Very Superior, and perfectly free from all impurities.
Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Rs. 2-8.

FINEST OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
Square Tablets, per doz., or Large Ovals per doz., Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Limited, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.
Bottles......Rs. 18 8 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. „ 10 8 }

GEISENHEIM.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.
Bottles......Rs. 22 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half bottles. „ 12 0 }

STEINWEIN.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 28 per doz. cash.

HOCHHEIM.
A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.
Bottles......Rs. 26 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. „ 14 0 }

NIERSTEIN.
Very soft and good bouquet.
Bottles......Rs. 29 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. „ 15 8 }

LIEBFRAUMILCH.
A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.
Bottles......Rs. 35 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. „ 18 8 }

JOHANNISBERG.
The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.
Bottles......Rs. 45 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. „ 24 0 }

SPARKLING WINES.
Superior Hock.
Delicate flavour & bouquet.
Bottles......Rs. 39 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. „ 21 0 }

FINEST EHREN-BREITSTEIN.
The very finest wine of its kind.
Bottles......Rs. 46 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. „ 24 8 }

FINE MOSELLE.
Fine, full flavour.
Bottles......Rs. 34 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. „ 18 8 }

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Very fragrant.
Bottles......Rs. 38 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. „ 21 0 }

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Very rich, delicious bouquet.
Bottles......Rs. 46 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. „ 25 0 }

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.
DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

Our Stock of
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
Is the
MOST COMPLETE IN INDIA.

BEING constantly in touch with all the Principal Manufacturers, we are in receipt of NEW INVENTIONS and IMPROVED APPARATUS, simultaneously with their Introduction at Home—a matter of great Importance and Value to Surgeons practising in India.

A carefully Revised and profusely Illustrated Catalogue of

INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,

Forwarded Post Free on Application, containing full Descriptions and Prices of the above, comprising amongst others :—

Instruments for
CAPITAL AND MINOR OPERATIONS,
Amputations, Necrosis, &c.

CUPPING APPARATUS.
POCKET DRESSING INSTRUMENTS.
EYE, EAR, AND NOSE INSTRUMENTS.
MOUTH AND THROAT INSTRUMENTS.
TOOTH INSTRUMENTS.
DISLOCATION AND DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
BANDAGES—ELASTIC AND RUBBER GOODS.
ASPIRATORS, TROCAR'S.
ENEMA APPARATUS—Injection Syringes, Stomach Pumps.
GENERAL DIAGNOSIS INSTRUMENTS.
POST MORTEM.
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.
MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS.
VETERINARY SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS.

ANTISEPTIC APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
London Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.

C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co.
INDIA. JAPAN

"HEART BOTTLE."

C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co.
CHINA & BURMAH. AT ALL HOTELS AND DEALERS. AUSTRALIA.

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5¼ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 730.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 280.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA
A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE
A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.
Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Rs. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.
A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

"PRIVILEGE" { The Finest Champagne of the day. PHILLIPS & Co Limited, Fort and Byculla, Bombay and Poona.

CREAM MILK { Fresh supply to hand suitable for Tarts, Ices, Children's Use, &c. Per tin, As. 8. PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla, Bombay; and Poona.

RUSSIA LEATHER BOOTS & SHOES.

WE have received a specially selected consignment of BROWN RUSSIA SKINS.

The Russia Leather Boots and Shoes are now most fashionable at Home, and are much preferred for their durability and elegance.

We give every attention to finish and style.

We are now making the above to order only. FIT GUARANTEED, at following prices :—

Gent's Oxford Shoes	Rs.	15-8
„ Lace Boots	„	20
„ Elcho or Field Boots	„	50
„ Regulation Jack Boots	„	55

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY Solicit a VISIT to their Show-room, where they have on view a SPLENDID collection of Fashionable DIAMOND ORNAMENTS Suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.

These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.

Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 2 Bees, Fly and Spider, Two swallows and Nest, Kitten and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies S., c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

FICHU BROOCHES.

Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

GEM BANGLES.

Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

Very Fashionable and Handsome.

DIAMOND "BOUTON EARRINGS."

"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water! Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above Fund are payable unto the Bank of Bombay.

PETER PETERSON,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
CURSONDAS VULUBHDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
ALLIANCE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for this Company, and are prepared to cover risks on the most favorable terms. Apply to

LYON & Co.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3 per Share, free of Income-tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1888, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, on and after 1st proximo, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 23rd August, 1888.

By order of the Board of Directors,
p. pro. A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries and Agents.
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the NEW MUNICIPAL BILL shortly to become law the Voters' List which is to be published on the 9th October next, will include the names and residences of Graduates of Universities in British India or in the United Kingdom. To enable the Commissioner to prepare this List correctly it is requested that Graduates should register their names and residences at the Assessor's Office on or before 7th September, 1888, failing which their names may be omitted.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th August, 1888.

FORTY-FOUR GOLD MEDALS
AND COUNTLESS CERTIFICATES
have been awarded to
MESSRS. CHUBB & SON'S
LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY, Ld.,
For the supreme excellence of their
SAFES AND LOCKS.
SOLE AGENT,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 5th proximo, offers for the purchase of any quantities out of the following lots of old Material, *viz.* :—

250 tons broken Cast Iron Chairs, at Wari Bunder.
50 tons Wrought Iron Spikes " "
200 tons old Steel Wheel Tyres, at Parel Stores.
80 tons old Wagon Ironwork, at Parel Loco. Works, lying at the places abovementioned, where the same may be viewed on application to the Storekeeper or Wharf Superintendent.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once, a further payment of Rs. 10 per ton as additional security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which, the whole amount deposited in the first instance, and the further payment made on acceptance of Tender, will be forfeited to the Company, without the necessity of proving any actual loss to the Company by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th August, 1888.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT, 1888.
STEWARDS.

Col. CURTEIS	Capt. HONE
Col. MARSHALL	Capt. GUISE
Major NAWAB AFSUR JUNG	Lieut. GEORGES

Colonel FITZGERALD, Hony. Secy.

THIS TOURNAMENT will be held at Secunderabad, to commence some time before the Hyderabad Races in November, 1888. The exact date will be fixed as soon as possible, and each Team will be duly informed.

The Tournament is open to any Polo Club, Regiment, Gymkhana, Station or District in India; in the two latter cases the Team or Teams to be composed of *bona fide* residents of the Station or District they represent.

Any two Regiments of Native Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a Team.

No restriction as to the number of Teams entered by any Polo Club, Regiment &c.

Entrances to be made to the Undersigned *not* later than 1st October, 1888, but earlier intimation if possible is much desired.

Entrance fee Rs. 10 per man of each Competing Team.

Each Team will consist of 4 players.

The Winning Team to receive a Cup of not less value than H. S. Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Nizam. The Cup to become the property of the winning Team. To this will be added a souvenir to each Member of the winning Team in the shape of a Cup, to be paid out of the entrance fees per man of the Competing Teams.

Arrangement can be made with the several Railways for a concession in bringing Ponies and Players to and from Secunderabad.

The Stewards of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament will make arrangements for the Accommodation of the Teams, and for the stabling of their Ponies.

C. J. O. FITZGERALD,
3rd H. C. Cavalry,
Honorary Secretary.

All communications to be addressed :—
The Honorary Secretary,
Hyderabad Polo Tournament,
3rd H. C. Cavalry, Bolarum.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	" 19 0	" 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	" 20 0	" 2 4
Do. No. 1	" 18 0	" 2 0
PASHAS No. 1 (without Straw)	" 20 0	" 2 4
Do. No. 2 (ditto.)	" 18 0	" 2 0
NONPAREIL (ditto.)	" 15 0	" 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do. No. 2	" 22 0	" 2 8
Do. No. 3	" 18 0	" 2 0
REGALIAS	" 25 0	" 2 12

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
INDIANAS (Cigars)	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 0
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	" 18 0	" 2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
BABINGTONS	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 2 4
		Per 200
OFFICE	" 14 0	" 3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1. "Moung Loo"	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
No. 2. Burmah	" 17 0	" 2 0

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by Grattan Geary, with map and illustrations. Crown 8vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are now prepared to accept Fire Risks at current Rates.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1888.

NOTICE.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the firm of ISAAC EZRA & Co., both here and at Shanghai, has CEASED from THIS DAY.

ABRAHAM EZRA.
Bombay, 29th Aug., 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:

40 Tolas First quality.
500 " 2nd "
900 " 3rd "

Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on Calcutta and Madras received.

FANCY STATIONERY.

Latest Novelties from London in Fancy Stationery.

Yokohama Note Paper and Envelopes.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes ....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, Bombay, up to gunfire at noon, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1888, for the supply of sound straight logs of Burmah Teak, free from shakes and flaws of all kinds.

1,500 cubic feet of 1st class logs, over 18 inches diameter.
3,500 cubic feet of 2nd class logs, from 14 to 18 inches diameter.

Separate Tenders to be submitted for each class.

Tenders should be accompanied by Bombay Bank Receipt for deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. of whole tender, as security of fulfilment of contract, if accepted.

The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept any tender, and no reason will be given for rejection of any tender.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Col. R. A.,
Supdt., Gun Carriage Factory.
Bombay, 29th August, 1888.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
Including
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the 1st and 10th October, 1888, for the supply to this Company on and after the 15th October, 1888, of 1,300 Tons of Teak Timber to the following specifications :—

To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon Teak in straight square logs in quality fully Indian, first class, without holes, shakes, wens on their edges, knots, beetle or other holes, and free from sap.

1,000 tons to be in logs at least 18 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long, and from at least 12 inches square and upwards, and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log. The other 300 tons to be in logs 19 feet long and measuring 15 inches on any of the sides and at any part of the log.

The price is to include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Stores Depot, Parel. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Timber," and each tender must be accompanied by a security deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the tender will not be received.

All securities must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 28th August, 1888.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND...................................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £465,250,
RESERVE FUND...................................£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... .... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ....5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ....4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
Undertake collection of outstanding debt.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1 Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2 "	"	Soundy	" 275
3 "	"	Collard and Collard	" 325
4 Semi-Grand	"	Erard	" 360
5 Plain Square	"	Maud	" 250
6 "	"	Doener	" 650
7 Semi-Grand	"	Broadwood	" 400
8 Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			" 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS or WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the Diamond Dyes, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London E.C. Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co. Ld., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the Nizam State Railway the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay. B. Bunder, Musjid, Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Parel Station, Dadur, Sion, Coorla, Ghat-Cooper, Bhandoop, Tannah*a*, Deewa, Callian Junction*ab*, Titwalla, Khadawali, Wassind, Shapoor, Atgaum, Khurde, Kussarah*a*, Egutpoora, Ghotee, Bailgaum, Deolalee B. Siding, Nassick Rd*a*, Kheirwadee, Niphar, Lassulgaum, Mummar, Nandgaum*a*, Naidongree, Chalisgaum, Kujgaum, Galna, Pachora, Myjee, Mussawuda, Sisowlee, Julgaum.

Bhadli, Bhosawul Junction*ac*, Sowda, Nimborah, Raver, Khanapur, Burhanpur, Chandnee, Mandwa, Deegergaum, Bagmar, Khundwa*ab*, Jawar, Beerh, Singaji, Harsud, Kirkeam, Bheringee, Hurda*a*, Timoornee, Pagdhal, Sewnee, Dharam, Khundi, Dularia, Etarsee (for Hoshangabad), Rampur, Bagra, Semri, Sohagpore*ad*, Paparia (for Pachmari), Bankeri, Babai, Gadawara, Bohanee, Kureli (for Saugor), Nursingpore, Kuruk Bail.

Chindwara, Satari, Shapura, Mirganj (for Marble Rocks), Nagpoor, Hula Gate, Budlapoor, Wangni, Narel, Chinchowli, Kurjut*ab*, Padesdari, Khandalla, Lanowlee*a*, Karli, Kurkulla, Tulligaun, Salaivadi, Chinchwud, Kirkee, Poona*bdd*, Loonee, Uorolee, Yeoat, Kheirgaum, Patus, Dhond*b*, Borebail, Deeksal and Bheegwan, Kartruz, Pomulwaree, Warengaum, Narsaum, Khankeer, Mulkapoor, Biswa Bridge, Nandoora, Jullumb, Sheagaum*a*.

Parus, Dapki, Akola, Boregaum, Katipurna, Moortizapore, Mohona, Koorun, Budnaira, Malker, Chandoor, Damergaum, Poolgaum, Dygaum, Wurdah*b*, Pownar, Sindee, Boree, Kapri, Saigaon, Jehwoor, Keim, Barsee Rd, Marheb, Unger, Mohol, Packney, Sholapur*ac*, Hoodgee, Kurubgam, Doodneh, Goodoor, Goolburga, Shahabad*abc*, Wadi, Nulwar, Yedagherry, Sydapore Road, Kistna, Chickaage, Raichore.

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*, Chitapore, Mulkid Gate, Jram; Nawandgi, Tandur*a*, Dharur, Gangawaram; Gulaguda, Shankarpalli, Lingampallie, Musapetgate; Hyderabad, Secunderabad.

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL [illegible]

Wadwan Junc. do. City, Limbdi, Chuda, Ranpur, [illegible]; Botad, Ningala, Ujalvav, Dhola Junc., Jalia, Dhasa, Lathi; Chital, Luuidhar, Kunkavav, Khakhari, Vavd., Jetalsar, [illegible]; Dhoraji, Sanasar, Songad, Sihore, Vartej, Ghadechi, Bhavnagar.

a Refreshment Rooms. *b* Junction or [illegible]. *c* From [illegible] to 12 minutes for Refreshment [illegible] minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner.

NOTICES.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ
VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"Walter De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset.

[illegible] 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. Postage extra.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£3,000,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and the accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally accepted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

A LIFE POLICY.
For Rs. 10,000
May be effected at the following rates
with the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Per Month.

At	age	25	Rs. 24-7-9
"	"	30	" 25-9-9
"	"	35	" 29-4-9
"	"	40	" 32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________
Address ________
Occupation ________
________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" [illegible]
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
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Quarterly	" 15	Quarterly	" [illegible]
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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. 3-8
Third do. 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... 2½ As. A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. line
Second do. .... 4 " "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers

In Bombay.		Up-country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Meeting of Bapty Brothers, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Umballa (s), from Calcutta; and Coconada (s), Marmagoa.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Glen Caladh (barque), sailed yesterday for Mauritius.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kerbela left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Venetia left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s.s. Swordsman, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 25th inst. shows an increase in total earnings of Rs. 1,44,461.

THE S. S. LABOURDONNAIS.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Labourdonnais left Kurrachee for Bombay on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, and is expected here this morning.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton, (Capt.), Cobbold, Collingwood, Nathan and Capt. Hodgkinson, *vs.* White.—Messrs. Graham, (Capt.), Prevost, Dixon, and Lawrence. Play to commence at 5 p.m.

THE PRINCE OF CAMBAY.—Prince Nuzam Khan, of Cambay, has been staying at Poona. A few days ago his Highness visited his Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who returned his visits on the 23rd and 24th inst. His Highness came to Bombay on the 25th instant, and will proceed to Cambay to-day.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND SANSKRIT SEMINARY.—Mr. Ratiram Durgaram, B. A., has been appointed superintendent of the above institution. Mr. Ratiram was for several years an assistant to the Compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, and subsequently a fellow on the Goculdas Tejpal Law Foundation, where he has finished his articles of clerkship, and is preparing himself for the Solicitor's examination.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Sonapore, touching the death of a Mahomedan man, name unknown, apparently a mendicant, about 35 years of age. Deceased was seen on Wednesday, about noon, standing on the rocks at the Kennedy Seaface and praying; after doing so, he walked into the water up to his knees, as if he were going to bathe. He then walked on to the masonry slope; while there he slipped and fell into the sea and did not rise. Subsequently the body of the deceased was seen floating near the slope. A "battakie" was beaten in the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

A CASE OF STABBING.—A Goanese, named Caitan Fernandez, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Tuesday night, suffering from incised wounds on the buttock and on his left cheek. The man stated he had been stabbed by a Goanese, named Cameel Gomes, who first knocked him down as he was passing along Sonapore Lane. One Martin Salvadore DeCosta informed the police that he saw Cameel Gomes stab Caitan Fernandes. Caitan stated that there is no enmity existing between him and the accused, but that the accused is on bad terms with Caitan's cousin, named Dias. The man Cameel Gomes was arrested on Wednesday morning at Cavel and charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, with causing grievous hurt to Caitan Fernandez. The case was postponed for hearing to the 12th proximo.

DINNER TO SULTAN NAWAB JUNG.—A dinner on a truly Oriental style was given to Sultan Nawab Jung, by Mr. Hajeebhoy Laljee and his brother, taking advantage of his visit to Bombay, on Wednesday evening, at their bungalow, Malabar Hill. The Sultan possesses five or six bunders on the Coast of Arabia, besides large landed properties, extending over several hundreds of miles, yielding an annual income of over five lakhs of rupees. He is known there as Awad Bin Oomar Kayati, and enjoying the friendship of the British Government is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. The sea-port towns of Makulla, Shere, Boorom, Dhese, and Hamee yield him a large revenue in the shape of custom duty, and from the interior of his possessions, tobacco, dates, gum, aloes, myrrh, and honey are exported. Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Co. are extensive merchants trading between Bombay and the Arabian Coast and Eastern Africa and hold business relations with the Sultan, who is also a feudatory chief or Subadar in the territory of H. H. the Nizam. At the dinner given to the Sultan by these merchants, upwards of fifty of the leading Khoja merchants and educated men were invited, among whom were the Cazi of Bombay, Messrs. Budroodin Tyabji, Hakim, Abdulla Meerali Dhurumsee, Futtey Ali, Amiroodin Tyabjee, M. Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Peroo Mahomed, Ahmedbhoy and Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy, Hassambhoy Visram, M. Tharia Topun, Moonshi Goolam Mahomed, Rahimtoola Khyraz, Alibhoy Kasum, Lalji Vali, Goolam Husein Allana, Jan Mahomed Joosub Sett, and many others. The bungalow and its surroundings were tastefully decorated and lit up, and the well-appointed furniture added to the attractions of the evening. The entertainment was brought to a close by the distribution of garlands of flower, rosewater, &c.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—The petitions of the following persons have been presented to the Court:—Girdhur Vanmali Sha, a servant in the employ of Essaji Tajbhai; Dhunji Mulookram Mehta, formerly dealer in silk cloth in partnership with Keshowji Jairam; Syed Umed Ali bin Syed Fazula Hoosain, a baker; Jorawermull Madhowram Marwari, commission agent, now unemployed; Vitu Balu Vani, a jobber in the Hindustan Spinning Company; Jairam Dyal Thucker and Lowji Jairam Thucker, lately brokers and merchants, now unemployed; Wishnu Ramchunder Amrootay, a Hindu priest; Kullian Doolub Durji, a tailor; Hurji Gordhun Thucker, Moti Hurji Thucker, Nursey Hurji Thucker and Nagji (*alias* Gagji) Hurji Thucker, the first insolvent unemployed, the second a servant in the service of Pitamber Bhugwan, the third a cotton speculator, and the fourth a turban-folder; Govindrao Damodhurji Damunker, a clerk in the Bombay Municipality; Dadabhai Kavasji Dubash, unemployed; Esubkhan Miradkhan Pathan, a butcher; Khutao Fursoo Josey, lately broker to Messrs. Ralli Brothers; Koodbudin Bapusab Nayek, Sharabai and Halimabai, wives of Koodbudin, and Khutizabai, wife of Kasum, the first named a milk vendor, the second, third and fourth unemployed; Kalidas Sunderji Sha, formerly a speculator of shares; Aga Maksud Busheri, a dealer in horses; Nur Mahamed valad Shaik Bunu, a tinman; Vanmali Nanabbai Sha, formerly general merchant at Bhayndar and Bombay; Shaik Hamid Mudu and Shaik Usman Mudu, a watch-repairer and a mukadam to Hubibkhan Esmailkhan; Jan Mahomed Husain Bagwan, his wife Hulimabai, and Hirabai, widow of the late Husain Junglibhai Bugwan, vegetable-sellers; Sudasew Madhwrao Pitle, an English writer; Premchund Kikachund Sha, a pearl and opium merchant; Kuverji Sorabji Bathana, unemployed; Mulla Usman Nur Mahomed, a private tutor; Vithul Shuba Sutar, a carpenter; Udhowji Ludha Bhunsali and Anunaji Ludha Bhunsali, dealers in cocoanuts.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

8-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL prayer meeting preparatory to Special Mission. Address by Rev. J. H. Bateson, the Missioner, at 8 p.m.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will be found the best friend to persons afflicted with ulcerations, bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistulas and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and very plain directions for the application of the Ointment are wrapped round each pot. Holloway's alterative Pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perfect purity, and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardised by the local ailments; bad legs, old age's great grievances, are thus readily cured, without confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing from him or her the nutritious diet and generous support so imperatively demanded, when weakening diseases attack advanced years or constitutions evincing premature decrepitude.

THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL AND MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The less I wish to appear in your columns the more I am forced to do so. My friend, Mr. V. A. Modak, says that I said the restriction was "peculiarly prejudicial to the educational progress of Mahomedans." I never said so. I said Mahomedans would be the greatest sufferers, and Government cannot be charged with prejudices. If restriction as regards the number of pupils admissible in Government schools is based purely on sanitary principles, cannot the Government provide for larger accommodation? It is only the result of private enterprise that has caused the Government to retire from the field, as the long resolution of the Supreme Government says. Another query was if there is no special reason why the restriction should affect the Mahomedans more than others. While stating the fact I had already assigned reasons, yet I may be allowed to say, other nations than Mahomedans are educated so as to educate themselves; but Mohamedans have not yet attained that position, that is, to acquire English education by themselves. Hindus and Parsis have their own private institutions, where Mahomedans cannot expect any help as to their own vernacular Hindustani. In Government High Schools Mahomedans, being the Persian teachers, assist their co-religionists in Hindustani. Hence if Mahomedans are shut up from joining the Government institutions they will not be able to avail themselves of equal advantages in private schools, and thus they would suffer more than others. Anjuman-i-Islam schools have also a similar difficulty. Mahomedan boys, besides studying their own vernacular Hindustani and English, have to undergo the unnecessary trouble of taking up a third language, Gujerati. As to Mahomedans securing admission into the Elphinstone High School, I admit, my friend Mr. Modak did oblige me by adding one Mahomedan who had come from the mofussil; but at the same time I learn one returned disappointed subsequently. In reply to the last para. I thank Mr. Modak and the local vernacular press for their guidance, yet I will say every one looks to his own interests more than to others.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 30. G. M. MUNSHI.

SUNDAY LABOUR ON RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Railway conference is to be held at Simla next month, and I beg to raise my voice, on behalf of the hard-worked railway staff, to those who will assemble at this conference towards a restitution of the privilege formerly enjoyed, afterwards disregarded, and at the last conference virtually annulled, *viz*, the estoppal of all goods traffic and transit on Sundays.

It is a pity we cannot bring ourselves to understand God's desire to stop all business on Sunday, but as this will require an absolute revolution in the world's affairs of the present day we will not attempt it just now; but we crave the reasonable cessation of goods traffic at stations, and of transhipment of goods at junctions, of the running of goods trains, of the washing out of engines, of the preparation of accounts and returns, of the taking of stock, and such other duties on Sunday, which will not hurt if kept over for a day.

This will afford the hard-worked staff, both Christian and heathen, that opportunity of rest from labour and attention to religious services, which is so highly desirable for moral advancement in life and real success in business. I do not pretend to move this question on Christian grounds, but on the broad basis of political economy. Many will laugh at and condemn the idea as Utopian, but I am confident if the Railway Companies will but sanction it as an experimental measure for two years and call for a comparison of figures with the two previous years that they will find they have sanctioned a very important privilege at no sacrifice of traffic or revenue, if not at an absolute gain.

Though mine is a single, a weak voice, yet I know that it echoes the cry of many a weary, worn, overworked heart; and that it appeals to Christian hearts and consciences, gifted with positions of authority and honour, who may perhaps be overborne by home boards, considerations of supposed benefit to trade, and other mistaken influences, and who only require to be roused to a sense of their duty. I am sure that if every Christian about to sit at this conference will before taking his seat think what his duty is there will be no difficulty or dissensions in passing a minute constituting Sunday *a dies non* in all matters of demurrage, whether accrued on goods or rolling stock, whether to the public or in interchange between railways, and stopping on Sunday the running of all goods trains, the receipt and despatch of goods at stations, the transhipment of goods at junctions, the preparation of audit and traffic weekly returns, the taking of stock, and the washing out of engines.—I am, &c.,

Aug. 28. JURE DIVINO.

SHOOTING MATCH.

A MATCH was shot off, on Wednesday between the Sergeants of the 2nd Gloster Regiment and the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. The following are the scores:—

No.	Rank and Names.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Grand Total.
	2ND GLOSTER REGIMENT.			
1	Qr.-Mr. Sergt. T. Webb......	22	23	45
2	Colr.-Sergt. F. Eldridge ...	27	28	55
3	Sergt. A. Scriven	24	19	43
4	Sergt. T. Aldington	20	22	42
5	Sergt. T. Craner............	24	25	49
6	Lce.-Sergt. W. Staite	22	29	51
7	Lce.-Sergt. R. Chapman ...	26	14	40
	Total...	165	160	325
	VOLUNTEERS.			
1	Vol. W. Stephens	20	22	42
2	Sergt. W. Black.............	22	20	42
3	Vol. C. E. Major	29	31	60
4	Sergt. E. Thomas	23	20	43
5	Vol. F. Fido	15	18	33
6	Lieut. T. M. English........	15	24	39
7	Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Watkins.	30	27	57
	Total...	154	162	316

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Aug. 31.—Hanmantrao Case, Poona.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Gymkhana Cricket.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
Municipal Corporation.
Meeting, Pearse and Company, Limited.
The Hunmantrao Case, Poona.
" 5.—Meeting Town Council.
" 6.—Flower Show, Poona.
" 10.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Poona Polo Tournament.
" 11.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 12.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
Town Council Meeting.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 15.—Legislative Council, Poona.
" 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
" 19.—Town Council Meeting.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 26.—Town Council Meeting.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
" 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN AN ADOPTION.

ASSUR PURSHOTUM *vs.* RATANBAI WIDOW.

THIS suit was brought for a declaration that the defendant was not entitled to adopt a son, and that she may be perpetually restrained from adopting a son as contemplated by her. The Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal and Damodhur, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied to his lordship on Saturday for an interim injunction restraining the defendant from adopting a son.

The application was based on the affidavit of the plaintiff, which stated that, in the year 1868, one Rowjee Tersey died without issue at Bombay, possessed of considerable property, moveable and immoveable, leaving him surviving his father Tersey Lakhoo, his brother named Purshotum Tersey, and his widow, the defendant Ratanbai. Some time prior to his death Rowjee Tersey had made his last will and testament in the English language, whereby he appointed his widow Ratanbai, Goculdas Kalianjee, and Manockjee Eduljee the executrix and executors thereof. After his death Ratanbai applied to the High Court for probate of the will, when Tersey Lakhoo, her father-in-law, filed a *caveat* against the grant of such probate. Subsequently, on the 3rd February, 1869, Ratanbai, Tersey Lakhoo, and Purshotum came to a settlement of their disputes, and mutual releases were executed between them to effectuate such settlement. Under the settlement, it was, among other things, provided that the defendant Ratanbai should not adopt a son even if she wished to do so; and it was further provided that the residue of the property, which Ratanbai was to have under the settlement, should after her death belong to the son of Tersey Lakhoo. The latter died at Jakhao on the 28th November, 1871, leaving him surviving his widow Tejbai and his son Purshotum; and after having duly made and published his will, whereby he appointed Purshotum the executor thereof. On the 17th November, 1872, Purshotum died at Jakhao, leaving the plaintiff, his son, and his widow Prembai, since deceased, and his mother Tejbai. The plaintiff was informed that Ratanbai was going to adopt a son on Sunday last, and he submitted that she was not, in consequence of the settlement, entitled to make any such adoption. Mr. Telang, therefore, applied for an injunction to stop the adoption which was to take place on Sunday last, on the ground of breach of contract, section 54, Special Relief Act. The defendant, the learned counsel urged, having bound herself not to adopt, and being also incompetent so to do according to Hindu Law, could not adopt a son without the plaintiff's consent. The plaintiff waived his right to dispute the will, the defendant being a member of an undivided family and, therefore, entitled only to maintenance. The learned counsel said he did not know of any case of injunction to restrain an adoption; but he said no injury could result from an injunction unless the widow died in the interim. He asked for an injunction to prevent the evils occasioned by a stranger coming in as an adopted son. If adoption was made, the son's *status* was created; the damage to the plaintiff would be irreparable; and the only thing they could was to sue the widow for damages. Her covenant only restrained her from doing what the plaintiff, as an undivided member of the family, might have prevented her doing.

His Lordship, in disposing of the application, said: The plaint was filed to-day, and the interim injunction asked for is to restrain an adoption which, it is alleged, is to take place to-morrow. The injury apprehended is that, if the defendant adopts in breach of her covenant with plaintiff, the adopted son, having acquired that *status*, with acquire rights in the family property, and so the intention of the contract will be defeated. No case of an injunction to restrain an adoption has been shown me, and after consulting my colleague, Mr. Justice Bayley, whose experience is very great, I find he knows of no such case. The serious results which among Hindus may occur from the prevention of an adoption ought to make the court proceed with caution. There is no time to hear what the defendant has to say, and the affidavit does not account for the plaint and motion not being made till this day, a Saturday. I am of opinion that cause for the delay should have appeared on the affidavits. Following Lord Eldon's decision in Christy *vs.* Craig, 2 Merivale 137, Kerr on Injunction, 2nd edition, ch. 21, 537, I do not think it right at the time fixed for disposal to allow fresh affidavits. I, therefore, refuse an interim injunction; but, if asked, will grant a rule *nisi*.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

598—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isahak vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Syed Budroodin Joonerker—Crawford and B.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

586—Macfarlane, E and H—Koreji Kessowji and others vs Nathu Lallji and others—Little S, F and N—Part heard.

594—Tyabji and D—Manmohundas Jaikissondas vs Vijbai—Payne, G and S.

596—Tyabji and D—Canji Meghji vs Jugjiwan Callian—Hore, C and B.

597—Wadia and G—Gosavi Shivgar Dayagar and another vs L W G Rivett-Carnac—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

473-87—Tyabji and D—Oosman Ahmed and others vs The Administrator-General of Bombay and others—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

338-87—Tyabji and D—Fukroodin bin Kumroodin Khutib vs. Dadoo Meya Malsin and another. —Ardesir, H. and D.

535-7—Wadia and G—Ardeshir Bejonjee vs Haji Kassum Haji Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D.

528-87—Little, S. F and N—A Toussaint and another vs Manji Nursey and another—Mansuklal and D.

357-86—Ardesir, H and D—Gunputrai Makhunlal and another vs Aimai and others—Pestonji and R.

22-88—Mansuklal and D—Govindram Dwarkadas vs Nurrotumdas Tapidas—Tyabji and D.

235-87—Tyabji and D—Haji Abdoola Haji Soomar vs Hajiani Hajrabai and others—M H Khan, and M and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For dismissal.

126-88—Nanu and H—Ramkrishna Purshotum Vankins and another vs Sadanund Nathooji Samel—Chalk, W S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

79-88—Payne, G. and S.—Vazirbhoy Thavur vs. Allibhoy Assur.—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Part heard.

59-88—M H Khan—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 27th inst.:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	55	57	Baroda	18	84
Panjoo	48	32	Mehmadabad	17	55
Vaiturna	78	81	Ahmedabad	11	71
Palghur	57	48	Viramgam	11	71
Gholwad	65	7	Wadhwan	8	91
Daman	73	0	Dabhoe	19	65
Bulsar	51	8	Sevalia	20	85
Nausari	42	50	Godhra	19	69
Surat	29	4	Kharaghoda	9	41
Broach	20	20	Kim	21	5

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered.	54	64	51	2	52	6	51	32
Aug. 29, Wednesday..	0	17	0	21	0	20	......	
" 30, Thursday ...	0	11	......		0	10	......	
Total..	54	92	51	23	52	36	51	32
Total corresponding date of last year ...	74	80	75	86	72	14	70	51

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists —Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following are the season reports for the week ending 28th August.

Karachi.—Rain Karachi 70 cents; maximum Sakro 8 inches 14 cents, minimum Johi 5 cents; average 9 stations 2 inches 87 cents; total maximum 12 inches 48 cents, minimum 3 inches 39 cents. Strong monsoon winds. River Kotri on 26th, 16 feet 7 inches; last year same date 19 feet 3 inches. Agricultural stock healthy. Transplanting not completed.

Shikarpur.—River risen slightly. Heavy rain in Shikarpur; no change otherwise.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress. Rain in twelve talukas; average 2 inches 16 cents. Agricultural stock good.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water-supply continues deficient in Shahdadpur Taluka. Between 50 and 60 cents rain throughout the district has benefited crops.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 10 inches and 80 cents in Modasa; minimum 1 inch and 96 cents in Ahmedabad. Transplantation of rice continues in Daskroi; young crops doing well; more rain wanted for rice.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week Godhra 5 inches 32 cents, Kalol 8 inches 86 cents, Halol 3 inches 72 cents, Dohad 6 inches 67 cents, Jhalod 3 inches 91 cents. Crops excellent. Agricultural stock good.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 4 inches 11 cents in Anand, minimum 2 inches 17 cents in Kaira; total maximum 21 inches 51 cents in Anand, minimum 15 inches 54 cents in Thasra. Transplantation of rice commenced: standing crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—Rain maximum Jambusar 3 inches 31 cents, minimum Amod 2 inches 45 cents; total maximum Amod 19 inches 3 cents, minimum Jabusar 13 inches 28 cents; rainfall general and sufficient. Prospects of crops excellent. Grazing improved every where. Public health fair; slight cholera, however, in Broach and Jambusar towns. Prices normal. Cattle healthy.

Surat.—Rain maximum Pardi 4 inches 75 cents, minimum Jalalpur 1 inch 43 cents; total maximum Pardi 55 inches 72 cents, minimum Olpad 20 inches 82 cents. Crops good; rice transplantation in progress throughout the district: good rain, but more wanted in Olpad, Chorasi, Jalalpor, and Mandvi Talukas. Agricultural stock good. Cholera still in four talukas and Surat City; 28 cases and 22 deaths.

Khandesh.—Good rain all over the district except Dhulia, Pimpalner, and Chalisgaon. Crops are doing well; scarcity of fodder not removed as yet. Rain maximum 3 inches and 70 cents at Amalner, minimum 39 cents at Dhulia. Cholera in six talukas; cases 94, deaths 48. No difference worth noticing in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik.—Rain 1 inch 62 cents, total 11 inches 94 cents; rain more or less throughout the district; more urgently needed in the Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, and Malegaon Talukas. Transplantation of rice, nagli, and warai, and sowing of bajri nearly completed where rain is sufficient; in some places sowing retarded, and in others the young plants are withering. Cattle in above talukas are being sent to other talukas where grazing is available. There is no marked change in the price of food-grains.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; total of week 1 inch 57 cents; total to date 51 inches 32 cents, being 5 inches 89 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1 deg. cool on 24th and 2 deg. cool on 25th, and *nil* on other days. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal. South-westerly wind abnormally strong from 22nd to 24th, afterwards normal.

Thana.—Rain 5 inches 52 cents, total 77 inches 44 cents; the fall was general. Transplanting of rice nearly finished; young plants good. Cholera in eight talukas; cases 111, fatal 83. Agricultural stock good. Price, second sort rice, 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 27th August, 1888.)—Fall of rain during the week 2 inches 4 cents; total fall 66 inches 61 cents. Public health good. Crops good; weeding continues. Rice, second sort, 25¾ pounds; tur dal, second sort, 19½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 7 inches 42 cents, total 77 inches 13 cents; copious throughout district; maximum fall at Sangameshvar 9 inches 97 cents, minimum fall at Devgad 1 inch 68 cents. Crops healthy. Cholera in and around Ratnagiri, cases 37, fatal 5, and cases 7, fatal 2 at Deodhey in Sangameshvar Taluka.

Poona.—Rain in the western part quite sufficient; more urgently wanted in parts of Sirur, Indapur, Bhimthadi, and Purandhar; average of week 1 inch 35 cents, total 18 inches 21 cents. Crops thriving in the western portion of the Collectorate very well; in parts only of Sirur, Bhimthadi, and Indapur they are suffering for want of sufficient rain. Agricultural stock good. Cholera is rather increasing in the district. Bajri 30 and jowari 38 pounds in the district, and bajri 30 and jowari 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Khariff very poor except in Akola and Sangamner; prospects slightly improved in Rahuri and Kopargaon; no rabi sown. Rain urgently required. Fodder very scarce; general failure anticipated, unless September brings good rain. Average for week 67 cents; total 7 inches 79 cents.

Sholapur.—Rainfall Sholapur 17 cents, total 15 inches and 22 cents; maximum at Kermala 68 cents, minimum at Malsiras 12 cents; none at Pandharpur and Sangola. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district; early crops are withering. Scarcity of fodder and of drinking water increasing. Agricultural stock fair.

Satara.—Rain Satara 5 inches 6 cents, total 31 inches 67 cents; in talukas maximum Patan 11 inches 97 cents, minimum Man 77 cents; rainfall partial, being deficient in Valva, Khanapur, and Khatav. Agricultural stock good. Early crops doing well.

Bijapur.—Rain 34 cents total 8 inches 65 cents; rain generally deficient. Young crops suffering from want of moisture. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 4 inches 6 cents, total 37 inches 91 cents. Rain still deficient to north-east; good rain to south-east where cotton sowing commenced; excessive rain to southwest has injured crops other than rice. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain general and normal in the western and deficient in the eastern talukas, varying from 2 inches 11 cents at Hangal to 5 cents at Mundargi; average rainfall for week 92 cents, total 21 inches 8 cents. Rice and sugarcane crops good; jowari being damaged by excessive moisture in Kalghatgi, Hangal, and parts of Bankapur; sowing of cotton in progress in Dharwar, Hubli, Bankapur, Karajgi, and Nargund; more rain wanted in Gadag and Ron Talukas. Slight cholera in six talukas and two pethas.

Kanara.—Rain general; Karwar 4 inches 13 cents. Rice crop in ear on coast; rice plants healthy, except in Honavar, where plants diseased; in some places betelnut crop injured. In some parts of Siddapur slight fever, and cattle-disease in two talukas, small-pox in one; cholera in Mundgod, 3 cases, 3 deaths.

Rajkot.—Rain 5 inches 14 cents, total 19 inches 57 cents. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition.

Wadhwan.—Rain 82 cents, total 11 inches 13 cents. Crops thriving.

Baroda.—5 inches 71 cents rain during week, total 24 inches 33 cents; sufficient rain in all divisions. Slight cholera prevailing. Transplantation of rice commenced; standing crops in good condition except in Amreli division. Agricultral stock good. Fodder prospects improved. Prices bajri 23, rice 22, wheat 19 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout Presidency proper and Sind. Total fall insufficient in parts of Ahmedabad, throughout Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur, in four talukas of Surat and Poona, three of Khandesh and Satara, six of Nasik, two of Dharwar, and in the north-east talukas of Belgaum. Standing crops suffering for want of moisture in Sholapur and Ahmednagar and in parts of Poona and Nasik, and injured by excessive rain in parts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara. Transplantation in progress in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira Surat, Nasik, Thana, and Baroda. Sowing of cotton commenced in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur. Want of water felt in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier and in parts of Sholapur.

IN an article, "What is left of Christianity," by Mr. W. S. Lilly, in the *Nineteenth Century*, there is a remarkable misprint. Mr. Lilly had obviously written, "In the first place, what do we know of Jesus Christ? It is certain that such a teacher did actually *live* and die." But the printed words are "did actually *evil*." If the blunder be not malicious (as seems probable) it is as unfortunate as any recorded.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A NATIVE VIEW OF MISSIONARY EFFORT.

THE Madras *Hindu* has a long leader on the prospects and actual results of Christian Missionary efforts in India:—

Of course, the Christian Missionaries believe that Hinduism is destined to eventual extinction, and that the Hindus as well as the followers of other religions in the world will in course of time be absorbed in the ever expanding community of Christians. Sir William Hunter even thinks that within a short time a Native reformer will rise who will deliver the long expected blow on the Hindu religion and convert his countrymen to the religion of Christ. This is of course the offspring of the Christians' pardonable partiality for their ancestral faith; but we no more believe that the Hindus will as a nation ever embrace Christianity than the Christians that they will as a community ever adopt Hinduism or Buddhism. We think those days are past when the whole people deserted in a day their ancient faith and adopted a new and comparatively modern one. India is not a country inhabited by ignorant savages; its ancient and complex civilization is too firmly rooted in the character and instincts of the people to be so easily discarded, and it is not unlikely that before the struggle between the two religions leads to a definite issue, the Christian religion might lose a portion of its power in its native countries. If we are to place credit in the writings of sound and unbiassed thinkers, Christianity would appear to lose gradually its hold on the masses. Democracy and socialism are undermining Christianty and are installing Darwinism and Positivism in its place. The peasants and the working classes are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the existing order of things, and Christianity which exhorts them to rest content with their lot is disliked by them. A great thinker, discussing the "Future of Religion" in the pages of an English Magazine, draws attention to the manifesto of the German socialists, who speak in the following ominous language. "Socialism is the commencement of a great epoch of atheistic culture. We must all work to prepare its triumph, which will last for thousands of years." "Despotism and Theism have always joined hands to exercise oppression; the people have bowed their heads and sought their happiness in another world, instead of claiming it in this, and they have allowed themselves to be turned to account by tyrants. With the disappearance of the last theist, the last slave will disappear. The future must belong to Atheism. Men will be indebted to it for their freedom and their happiness, which they have so long sacrificed for a mere delusion." In England also, we are told by the same writer, that the most Radical leaders of the working men's party preach Atheism. "If religion continue to be made the boulevard, so to speak," says this writer, "of the established order of things, the sanction of existing social organization, it is quite inevitable that hostility to all religious views will become more widespread as the desire to reform society gains firmer footing." Such are the prospects of the Christian religion in European countries according to this writer. We do not of course adopt his conclusion implicitly. He is probably one-sided in his view as to the future of Christianity. But we believe that its power for aggressive encroachments on the other leading religions of the world will diminish rather than increase in future years. Its missionaries may continue to be as numerous and as zealous as they are at present; and their intentions may continue to be benevolent and humane. But their influence will be felt more in helping a rational reform of other religious than in directly bringing about their destruction. In India the effect of Christianity has been such hitherto. It has abated ignorance and superstition and been instrumental in promoting useful knowledge; and especially on the lower classes it has conferred a great boon by giving them a religion and recognized social position. But on the masses of the Hindus, on their higher and more intelligent types, it has made no impression at all, and it will make none in future years. Sir Madhava Row is one of those who are of opinion that dogmatic Christianity has little chance of finding general acceptance in India. He thinks that a large extension of Christianity in this shape is scarcely possible. On the other hand, he offers to our missionary friends the same suggestions that were thrown out in our columns a short time ago. He wants them to renounce the way of aggressive conversion which does more harm than good. "The great caution to be constantly observed is to avoid the risk of destroying the immense and permanent benefits which Hinduism has achieved in the earnest attempt to eliminate its concomitant and probably transitory evils." We feel no doubt that Hinduism will successfully withstand the attacks of Christianity, and it is also probable that the attempts of socialism and democracy to supplant this religion and instal Atheism in its place are destined to failure. And no human society can possibly exist without sinking back into the primeval condition of savagery without a belief in God, in another world and in the immortality of soul. Christianity will be simplified and purified, as well as Hinduism, and Christians and Hindus will once more claim kinship as the followers of a common religion built on the true and essential basis of all religions, namely, love thy neighbour as thou lovest thyself.

INDIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the rules of Sir Syed Ahmed's newly founded Indian Patriotic Association.

I.—This Association shall be called *The Indian Patriotic Association*.

II.—Its objects shall be:—(*a*) To publish and circulate pamphlets and other papers for information of members of Parliament, English journals and the people of Great Britain, in which those misstatements will be pointed out by which the supporters of the Indian National Congress have wrongfully attempted to convince the English people that all the nations of India and the Indian chiefs and rulers agree with the aims and objects of the National Congress; (*b*) to inform members of Parliament and the newspapers of Great Britain and its people by the same means of the opinions of Mahomedans in generel, of the Islamia Anjumans, and of those Hindus and their societies which are opposed to the objects of the National Congress; (*c*) to strive to preserve peace in India and to strengthen the British rule; and to remove those bad feelings from the hearts of the Indian people which the supporters of the Congress are stirring up throughout the country, and by which great dissatisfaction is being raised among the people against the British Government.

III.—Indian chiefs and rulers who sympathise with the objects of the Association will be requested to become patrons of the Association.

IV.—Subject to Rule V, any person of whatever race or creed, agreeing with the objects of the Association, may become a member of the Association on payment in advance of an annual subscription, or from Rs. 12 to Rs. 60 according to the wish of the subscriber.

V.—No person who is a paid Government servant can become a member of the Association.

VI.—Donations will be accepted from members and others anxious to help the work of the Association. The names of donors who are not members will be published in a separate list.

VII.—The names of Islamia Anjumans and Hindu Societies which may have expressed their sympathy with the objects of the Association will be published in a separate list.

VIII.—The list containing the names of members, donors and Anjumans sympathising with the Association will be sent with every pamphlet to England for circulation.

IX.—Members who have subscribed at the rate of Rs. 60 per annum will be sent free of cost copies of all pamphlets which may be printed by the Association for circulation in England. Other people may purchase such pamphlets.

X.—An annual report of the work of the Association, including an account of income and expenditure, will be sent free of cost to all members and the above-mentioned societies.

XI.—A European gentleman will be appointed as an editor to assist in the preparation and publication of pamphlets.

XII.—The contents of the pamphlets published shall be as follows:—(*a*) Articles and news selected from Indian papers sympathising with the Association and translations from vernacular papers; (*b*) the resolutions and opinions of meetings of Mahomedans and Hindus which may have expressed sympathy with the objects of the Association; (*c*) articles, lectures and essays by members and non-members in support of the objects of the Association. The names of the writers will be published, except in cases when the writer does not wish his name published and the gentlemen in charge of the preparation of pamphlets agree to its anonymous publication.

XIII.—Some members of the Association will be selected who, in conjunction with the editor, will select and sanction the publication of pamphlets, &c.

XIV.—All communications should be addressed to the Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., at Aligarh, who will act as honorary secretary and treasurer till further arrangements have been made.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

A CASE OF MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

IN the Calcutta High Court the other day the Chief Justice had before him the case of Marie Showell vs George Washington Showell, a wife's petition for dissolution of marriage.

The respondent did not appear, nor was he represented.

Mr. Sale said that this was the wife's petition for dissolution of marriage on the ground of her husband's adultery, cruelty, and desertion. She also asked for the custody of the child, the service upon the husband being in America. He appeared to be now in the army in the United States of America, as a private. He disappeared from India without the knowledge of his wife, who, through his relatives, discovered where he was, and service was sent to him by post. [Mr. Sale here read the affidavit of Chunder Kumar Dass, who, on behalf of the petitioner, posted in Calcutta a summons to the address of the respondent on the 12th of March 1888, the receipt of which the respondent acknowledged by post.] The parties were married on the 5th of November 1877 at Simla in the Roman Catholic Church, and after the said marriage they seemed to have lived together and cohabited in various places, and finally in the year 1883 they were residing in Calcutta. The respondent was then employed at Messrs. Hamilton and Co., who are the jewellers of this town. They lived in Fancy Lane, and here the respondent, who seemed to be of extremely intemperate habits, committed the cruelty complained of by assaulting her with blows. The assault was committed on her during November and December 1883. And then, as to the cruelty, Mr. Sale submitted that the evidence was very clear. It seemed that in 1884 the parties were living at Secunderabad, that in that year the petitioner with the consent of the husband left him at Secunderabad, and proceeded to England, and that they corresponded while she was in England for some time, but that correspondence seemed to have ceased before she returned to this country. Being in bad health she came out to this country and resided with her sister at Bombay. At that time her husband failed to support her. It appeared that she went to England with a sister of the respondent who supported her for a time she was in England; in fact, they went to England together and she paid her expenses. She finally lived separate while in England and, in order to obtain support for herself and her children, she was obliged to go and work as teacher in some school there. At that time she had two children,—a boy and a girl, but shortly after her return to this country the girl died. In July 1885 the girl died, but the boy was still alive. After obtaining this situation, she fell sick herself, and for the purpose of getting information of her husband, she returned to India. When she came out to India she heard that her husband was in jail at Secunderabad on a charge of embezzlement. She then communicated with her husband, and got an answer from him from Secunderabad. Some time after that she received another letter from the respondent, while she was living at Bombay with her sister, communicating to her where he was. It was dated Bombay, the 1st of August 1885, and was in the handwriting of the respondent. The petitioner on the receipt of this letter searched for the respondent in Bombay, but he disappeared altogether. From that time up to the present she had not heard from him, nor had he supported her. Mr. Sale submitted that this was sufficient proof of desertion on the part of the husband. With regard to adultery, Mr. Sale said that evidence had been taken on commission, which he would read to the Court later on. He would now call the brother of the petitioner who was present at the marriage, and afterwards the petitioner.

Mr. Walter Walsh said that he was the brother of the petitioner who was Marie Walsh. He knew the respondent, and was present at the marriage. They were married at the Simla Roman Catholic Church on the 5th of November 1877. At that time respondent was agent of the Lahore Branch of the Alliance Bank. [Mr. Sale here put in a certificate of the marriage.]

The petitioner was next called, whose evidence corresponded with the facts stated by Mr. Sale in his opening. Mr. Sale afterwards read the evidence of a witness taken on commission at Secunderabad with regard to adultery with one Ellen Tenay, a widow, after which his Lordship gave a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage, and made an order for the custody of the child to the petitioner.

BUILDINGS (METROPOLIS) BILL.

THE Bill for regulating the height of buildings in London is very short. It covers only one page, and consists of six short clauses. A contemporary remarks:—

We are reminded by it of the clergyman who asked a friend what he thought of the sermon. "Well," said the courteous friend, "it was very short." "Yes," replied the preacher, "I did not wish to be tedious." To which the friend replied, "Yes, but you were tedious." This Bill also is very short, but it is as foolish as if it were a Government measure of 50 folios and 200 clauses. It passes comprehension to see on such a Bill the name of Sir Algernon Borthwick, a metropolitan member and a sound Tory. The title is enough to condemn it, for we are told that by way of a "short title" we may call it "The Restriction of the Height of Buildings in the Metropolis Act."

Clause 1 provides that in any street, thoroughfare, or place of less than 60ft. in width, no building except a church or chapel shall exceed 60ft. in height. Where a street, thoroughfare, or place is more than 60ft. wide, the building may be as high as such street, thoroughfare, or place is wide, so that in a road 120ft. wide the buildings may be 120ft. high. But what shall we say about squares? We suppose that they are places, and Russell-square, for instance, is more than 60ft. wide. May buildings be as high as Russell or Belgrave-square is wide? If the Bill means the roadway of a square, why does it not say so?

Then the only exception allowed is in the case of churches and chapels. But what about other public buildings? Must vestry halls, theatres, opera houses, and other such buildings be confined to a height of 60ft.? How would the Houses of Parliament and the new Law Courts have fared? Of course the Board of Works or the County Council might give their consent, but then they could do that also in the case of churches and chapels. Either all public buildings should be exempted or all put under the control of the local authorities.

Why, again, is London the only place to be protected? Land is very dear in Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, and other places, and wherever land is dear people want to make their buildings as high as possible. But perhaps London is the only place where the authorities have not complete power already.

Compare this peddling measure with the action of the Roman Emperors in the first century. During that century builders in Rome began to erect houses of enormous height. Augustus issued a decree that no dwelling house, whether occupied as one house or in flats, should be built to a height above 70ft. from the ground. Some evasions having been attempted Nero re-enacted the same law. When the authorities were, like the Metropolitan Board of Works, inert or corrupt the law was frequently broken. When the Emperors had leisure it was enforced, but it was always the law. Public buildings of all kinds, and not merely temples which would answer to our churches and chapels, were exempt. The great reason for these restrictions in Rome was, not the stoppage of light, for shade was always welcome, and Pliny was not sure whether he was thankful for the broad streets built by Nero after the great fire. The reason was the danger to life in case of fire: and we have recently had a terrible example of what this danger is. Every additional story multiplies the risk many times over. No doubt there is need for a short Act, if it be true that the Metropolitan Board of Works has no power to forbid such structures; but because an Act should be short there is no excuse for making it a standing example of futile folly.

THE Empress Frederick, says the *World*, is recovering somewhat from the first paroxysm of her grief, and now takes an interest in many of the matters which she and her husband cared for. There is no doubt that the Emperor William would be a kind son to her if he were allowed; but the influences about him are very antagonistic to the Empress Frederick, who has not done anything to conciliate them. She has had much to suffer from the hatred and mistrust of the Court party at Berlin: one fact is a sufficient evidence of it, were it needed. While her husband and she were at San Remo, all her private letters to London and Berlin had to be sent by special messenger to Berlin, and forwarded through her private bag. The telegraph-wires at San Remo, it is said, were tapped by orders of the German Government, and the private messages sent by her to her mother and family were known at Berlin before they were received in England by the Queen.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

OUR LONG-EXPECTED STOCK of Majolicaware Spittoons, Cheese Preservers, Egg Frames, &c., to hand at last. Disappointed Customers please apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a CLERK thoroughly acquainted with BOOK-KEEPING by double entry and correspondence. Hindu preferred. Salary, Rs. 40. Apply with copies of testimonials to A., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

PROMOTERS OF NEW MILLS find parties willing to buy land (chosen by the promoters) and leasing same on favourable terms, on application at No. 7, Hornby Row.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Counisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—Marcks & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BRANDY.—Louis Béchade, a good inexpensive Brandy, a desideratum in India. Rs. 21-8 doz. Of all dealers.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co., sole Agents.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON. 1, Opposite the Prince's Dock.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CLEARANCE SALE for 14 days. All goods greatly reduced.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S Ladies' Outfitting Establishment, 25, Medow St., Bombay.

AMMUNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

AMERICAN LAMPS.—Newest and best styles, perfect safety guaranteed. Hanging, table, Bracket, and Combination.—H. BALLANTINE & Co., direct Importers.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings. For four, Rs. 48; for three, Rs. 30 and 28; for two, Rs. 20 and 18; for one, Rs. 12. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHANS. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-4 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886,—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,

Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

SALES BY AUCTION

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PATTAN STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 66 OF 1888.

Bawa Haridass Atmaram ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Bhat Casiram Ruttonji and Bawa Mohandass Vishramdass ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent decree made herein on the 28th day of July, 1888, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st August, 1888, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned valuable immoveable property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage or Temple of Shri Ramchundrajee standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at New Town, in Pattan Street, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2202, new No. 9252, old survey No. 3861, and new survey No. 5123, containing by admeasurement 417-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Coombharwada 5th Lane or Pattan Street, on the west by the property of Mohundas Atmaram, on the north by the vacant land of Jotiram, and on the south by the property formerly belonging to Visram Pilla but now of Dossa Nathoo, and assessed by the Municipality under old No. 43, but under Ward No.— and Street No.—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Plaintiff's Attorney, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 31, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st September, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong glass-fronted, miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong English-built buggy on C spring.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years' old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut galloway.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham with a bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situate on the Back Bay sea-shore, opposite the Marine Lines station, facing the Sea.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the last Will and testament of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction (if not previously privately disposed of) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at or near the verge of Esplanade on the Back Bay sea-shore, or near Soonapore Breach Road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 750 square yards or thereabouts, together with two messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the partition wall of a garden or oart called "Goorkha" belonging to Nowrojee Byramjee, on or towards the west by the public road, called the Back Bay sea-shore Road, and on or towards the north by the property of Cursetjee Muncherjee Moos, and on or towards the south by the property of Sewdass Mohanjee, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 9, and which said premises are assessed under Nos. 106 and 107, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia.

Private offers for the above property will be received by the undersigned up to the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 31, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st INDIAN 1st AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ally—

100 Tons superior 1st class teaks quares.
100 „ „ Indian 1st class „
100 „ „ 2nd class „
In small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

15 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ jacconets.
5 „ „ dhoties.
6 cases chints prints.
3 „ „ gagrapat.
3 bales white scarves.
5 bales each 200 Melton shawls.
2 cases T red cambrics.
10 „ scarlet color.
26 „ Pilsener beer in quarts.
9 „ „ „ in pints.
40 „ each a dozen quarts Lager beer.
46 boxes Malcolm Nice and Co.'s Spanish port in quarts.
10 „ Chauvet Freres' champagne in quarts.
10 „ „ „ „ in pints.
On account and at the risk of the Indentor Mahomedally Ebrahim Peerkhan.
24 rolls iron wire netting ex s.s. clan Macgregor.
50 dozen new patent handle shovels ex s.s. Bulgaria.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 strong circular-front brougham.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

ITALIAN WINES, &c., FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd Sept., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. Cassenello, the mortgagor.

1½ cask vermouth.
5 „ Italian claret "Monserrato."
4 „ „ „ "Capri."
1 „ Marsalla wine.
9 cases each 1 doz. quarts claret.
14 „ „ 1 „ „ Monserrato.
4 „ „ 1 „ „ Marsalla.
6 doz. quarts sparkling Moscato.
4 „ „ Barbera.
15½ „ „ Bockale.
29 „ pints „
2 cask walnuts.
1 bag hazelnuts.
2 cases pickles.
1 „ 2 doz. tins anchovies in oil.

SALE OF BAR IRON.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, on TUESDAY, the 4th September, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of surplus bar iron of sizes, about 370 cwts. In lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

SALE of valuable landed property on the Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bapoojee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, Cowasjee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, Rustomjee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, Nowrojee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, and Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Limboowalla a duly adjudged Lunatic by the committee of his estate Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee and Bapoojee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, and Bai Perozbai, widow, the executor and executrix of the will of the late Ruttonjee Nowrojee Limboowalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1888, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Pension and tax land containing by admeasurement 3,718 and one ninth square yards or there abouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 58, new Nos. 537 and 538, old survey No. 27, and new survey No. 7,406, together with the tenement, building, bungalow, cook room and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 218 and 218 A, and now under ward No 1,834, 1,835, 1,836 and 1,837, and street Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, all which said premises are situate at and on the south side of Khetwady Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others and partly by a passage, on or towards the west partly by the property of Nowrojee Bhicajee Mistry and partly by the property of Dinshaw Edulgee, on or towards the north by the said Khetwady Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Pestonjee Hormusjee and partly by the property of Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner and others, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Jehangeershaw Eracbshaw Cohiyar.

The property may be inspected outwardly from the compound any time during the day, but the building can be seen from within on WEDNESDAY, the 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th September between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m., and on the day of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, the vendors' solicitors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 31, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

THE 25 lakhs of Council Drafts offered in London yesterday were allotted at 1s. 4 3-32d. (which was the previous Wednesday's average rate, though 1-32d. below the price obtained for the extra lakh on Bombay sold on Monday,) Bombay having taken 15 lakhs, Calcutta 9½ lakhs, and Madras half a lakh. Silver was 1-16d. per oz. higher at 42 1-16d.; but Rupee securities were unaltered at Tuesday's quotations. Consols were ⅛th lower at 99½. French Rentes were unchanged in Paris at at 105½; but Exchange on London was a shade lower at Francs 25·39½.

The only further movement in Mincing Lane was an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown Rapeseed to arrive in a strong market. Linseed was firm, but unchanged in value.

In the Wheat Market, which was also firm, there was again a rise in rates, Hard Red and Club No. 2 having advanced 3d., and Club No. 1 9d. per quarter to arrive *via* the Canal.

The Liverpool Market closed firm both generally and for Surats, and greater activity was disclosed by the day's Sales reaching 12,000 bales, including 1,000 East-Indians. An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in spot Mid.-Uplands, making the price 5 13-16d. per lb.; but Surats were unaltered, and American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The Manchester Market had been firm.

The New York telegram, received late this afternoon, reports an advance of ⅛ cent in spot Cotton at 10⅞ cents; but November Futures were virtually unchanged, being quoted one point lower, at 9·44 cents.

Business in ready Cotton here continues in the same limited scale compared with previous activity, and the purchases reported to-day have consisted of 500 bales of Damurgaon, at Rs. 208; and a few hundred bales each of Degrus, at Rs. 212½-13½; and Bombay-pressed Dhollera at Rs. 198 per candy, while prices have been steady at Tuesday's level. Rates for contracts in the next crop were quoted rather lower this morning, and Rs. 163½ was named for "Good" Bengals for January delivery; Rs. 192½ for Jalgaum for March; and Rs. 196 for Bhownuggur for May, with sellers at the rates, but no buyers; but in the after part of the day the feeling improved, and sellers raised their pretensions.

Excepting at Cawnpore, where there has been heavy and continuous rain, nearly 12 inches having been registered since Monday, and where the Cotton plants have been slightly damaged from this cause, there has been little or no rain over the Cotton area during the last few days; but the weather has not been inimical to the growth of the plants, and the Chamber's telegraphic summary issued to-day gives a favourable report from every circle with the above exception, though at Bhownuggur more rain was needed. At Oomravatee, Barsee and Dhulia the plants were in flower; and the Jalgaum crop is described as in excellent condition.

WHEAT.—There has been a return of activity to this market to-day, consequent upon the news by wire from the other side, and we have to report a large business at hardening rates, though a quotable advance, say, of half-an-anna, has only been established in Ekdani of both qualities.

SEEDS are in about the same position as on Tuesday, though with, perhaps, a rather firmer feeling in the market. Transactions have been on only a moderate scale, and quotations are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	689	bales.
Wheat	35,968	cwts.
Linseed	8,505	„
Rapeseed	17,180	„
Poppyseed	1,056	„

FREIGHTS are strong and advancing, tonnage for near loading being very scarce, and demand active. Although business was nominally suspended yesterday, we hear that the Lycia (s) was fixed for late October and early November loading, with quick despatch for Liverpool or Marseilles, at 20s. 9d. per ton. The Knight of St. George (s) and Knight-Errant (s) were fixed for one picked port and for Hull, respectively, November loading, at 20s. 6d. per ton. The Chicago (s) and Apollo (s) engaged part cargoes for Hull, October shipment, at 21s. 3d. per ton; while the City of Carthage (s) and Merton Hall (s) engaged some wheat for Liverpool, September shipment, at 23s. 9d. per ton, but refused to go on at that rate. To-day 25s. has been asked for next month's shipment to Liverpool; and the Chicago (s) has made some fresh engagements at 22s. 6d. Liners have made engagements for April-May shipment to Antwerp at 21s. and for Dunkirk, at 21s. 3d. per ton. Two steamers, the Thorndale and Accomac, are reported to have been chartered at home, for September loading, at 24s. per ton for one port and the Inishawen Head (s) has been fixed for the United Kingdom or Continent, November loading, at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened rather firmer in tone this morning than it closed at on Tuesday, there having been several ready sellers of Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d. and no buyers of ready 3 months' sight Credits under 1s. 4 9-32d., the latter rate not being easily obtainable for forward delivery. Business is still confined to a very small compass, the only transactions reported being a few sales of ready Bank Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 3-32d, and some 3 months' Credits for little way forward at 1s. 4 9-32d. At closing, the tone was firm at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·72¼	

The weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 22nd August, 1888 ..	19,77,183
Silver received during the week	12,96,537
	32,73,725
New coin paid during the week	3,19,485
	29,54,240
Silver belonging to private individuals	19,02,700
	48,56,940
Last week	25,69,421

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The settlement passed off quietly to-day, some 50 lakhs of Paper being reported to have been taken up. The ready rate ranged from 100 11-16 to 100⅝, the latter being quoted at closing, and 100 9-16 for the 29th September account. 4½ per cents still stand at 104¾ nominal.

SHARES have been in some demand as to Mill Scrip to-day, but somewhat irregular in price. We have to note an advance compared with our last list of Rs. 15 in Mahalakshmi; of Rs. 15 each in Alliance, Berar, City of Bombay, Luckmidas Khimji, Queen, and Sholapore; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Berar, Connaught, and Khatao Macconji; and of Rs. 2½ in Cooria. New Berar Press shares are Rs. 10 down; and Manmar Rs. 2½ up. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 15 lower for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the second.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 / 25.		5 pct	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 101	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£100	...	...	...

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1888.

THE evils which have resulted from the inadequacy of the arrangements for the skilled supervision of the two great reservoirs naturally dispose to vigilance and even to suspicion in regard to the Tansa works now in progress. Dr. Waters quite rightly brought to the notice of the Town Council certain circumstances demanding explanation that had come to his knowledge as to the inter-relations of a number of sub-contractors and the relationship existing between one of them and one or two of the Municipal subordinates. The case as it presented itself to Dr. Waters, and was by him submitted to the Council, was that Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., the contractors for the execution of the Tansa aqueduct, had sublet—whether the whole or part of the works was not indicated—to Colonel Beaumont, who in his turn was supposed to have sublet the No. 7 tunnel—a considerable work, 3,450 feet long—to Messrs. Greengrass and Co., who once more sublet that work to a firm which underwent sundry vicissitudes. One of the partners filed his schedule in the Insolvent Court, while another retired, leaving the survivor to enter into a new partnership with one Anderson, a whilom newspaper proprietor, and three Parsees, under the style and title of Hormusji Pestonj and Co. The accounts between these latter and the house of Greengrass are just a little mixed, and must have afforded much amusement to Mr. Hart, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, before whom the case—a very cross case apparently—was brought for adjudication and disentanglement. Messrs. Greengrass and Co. and Messrs. Pestonji and Co. possessed no means whatever, the former not having paid the latter a single one of the monthly payments agreed on for the work done, and the latter not having made a single one of the monthly deposits of Rs. 250 "in accordance with the agreement." Each firm was responsible to the other for payments which each carefully abstained from making. It was an aggravation of the complexity of the case that the head of the firm of Greengrass and Co. was brother of Mr. J. Greengrass, Assistant Superintendent, employed by the Municipality to inspect the work on No. 7 tunnel, and that the contractor Nusserwanji had a brother Rustomji, who was also in the employ of the Municipality under Assistant Superintendent J. Greengrass. It would seem to most people that the very worst use to put this suggestive tangle to is to spoil it by explanation or analysis; the circumstances are delightfully characteristic and suggest unutterable things. If these things be what they seem the prospect of keeping the construction of the Tansa aqueduct under more effective control than the reservoirs would be very slight indeed. The long list of sublettings, which seems to show that an important public work has passed through the hands of a series of undertakers whose resources and standing diminish to the vanishing point in the Small Cause Court, is anything but reassuring.

The interesting additional particulars which were given by Dr. Waters when submitting his written statement to the Council were calculated to deepen the impression which the reading of that document naturally produced. It was stated quite accurately that Colonel Beaumont was so dissatisfied with the manner in which Pestonji and Anderson had carried on the work which they inexplicably insisted on proceeding with because Greengrass had not paid them any money, that he expelled them from the works by force. They were expelled by the irate Colonel by a force armed with crowbars, and the tunnel was rescued from their incompetent hands. Dr. Waters attributed to the fact that Anderson had been newspaper proprietor and editor the dissatisfaction of the Colonel. But as a matter of fact Anderson was a contractor first and an editor afterwards; had he not tried his hand at newspapers he would probably not have been mad enough to insist on proceeding with work because he was not paid for it. But this is by the way. The digression affords an opportunity for explaining the part of Colonel Beaumont in the matter, and thereby getting a clue which will enable us to see how the whole imbroglio began. Messrs. Lovett and Walsh, a well known Birmingham firm of contractors of large resources, were, some three years ago, taken with the idea of opening up a business connection with India. They tendered for the Tansa works at a price which was several lakhs under the lowest estimate of rival contractors. Due inquiries were made by Mr. Ollivant, and the tender was accepted. Two engineers of Indian experience were engaged by the firm to carry out the works; but neither of the gentlemen selected for this work had any special knowledge of the people or the ways of the Bombay Presidency. Things for a time did not go well, and an intimation was given that if things did not improve and if the works were not pushed on with greater energy, the bonus promised for early completion of the work would not be available, and it might become necessary to give the undertaking into the hands of another firm. Mr. Lovett came out to India last cold weather and made changes in the personnel which gave satisfaction. He also stated that the firm knew that no profit could be obtained from the work, and that probably there would be a loss. But the firm were not actuated by any consideration of money; they would at any necessary outlay for their own reputation carry out the work so as to give complete satisfaction. In this view Colonel Beaumont, who was an expert in pneumatic boring machinery, was induced to come out to India and effect the boring of the tunnels in the modern method. Colonel Beaumont, who had been a member of Parliament for thirteen years, was one of the engineers engaged for the boring of the Channel tunnel and the machines which would have been used for that great work if political and military considerations had not intervened, will be employed between Bombay and Tansa.

The question arises whether Messrs. Lovett and Walsh were justified in subletting the boring of the tunnels to Colonel Beaumont, and whether he in turn was justified in subletting portions of the work to others without the specific sanction of the Municipal Commissioner. There is a provision in all such contracts prohibiting the contractors from subletting the work without sanction. This prohibition has, however, by usage come to be regarded as a means of preventing a firm which takes a contract at, say, forty lakhs, from subletting the whole of the works to another firm for, say, thirty-five lakhs, and leaving to them the carrying out and the supervision of the works as a whole. But it is perfectly well understood that all large works must be divided and sublet so that the whole shall be done under the control and guidance and responsibility of the contracting firm. Railways, docks and other works could not be carried out in India on any other system To expect an English firm, or any other firm of contractors, to import a whole army of foremen, with another army of muster clerks to keep the list of the workmen and look after every individual, would involve a ruinous outlay, and would more than double the cost of any undertaking. What is done in all cases is to employ sub-contractors to carry out particular portions of the work, on such terms as may be agreed upon. Colonel Beaumont undertook to bore the different tunnels at a payment which was only one rupee per linear foot less then the forty-three rupees which the Municipality was to pay Messrs. Lovett and Walsh. The firm was quite aware that the one rupee per foot would not pay for the supervision by their own staff, and that tunnelling by pneumatic machinery would certainly prove a loss on that portion of the contract. In the beginning of the tunnelling the Colonel had only one machine on the ground, and he to save time put Greengrass and Co. to begin the work at once on No. 7 tunnel. At one end of the tunnel three linear feet were excavated, and at the other one hundred and seventy-five feet by Greengrass, and by Anderson under him. The remaining three thousand feet are now being bored by the pneumatic machines which have arrived. The boring is through rock some hundreds of feet deep. The arrangement with the Colonel has been modified owing to reasons of financial convenience. Instead of finding the capital and being paid so much a foot he is now one of the engineering staff employed by the firm. Litigation such as that between Greengrass and Co. and Pestonji and Anderson is a not unusual incident in such cases when money comes to be divided. The Municipality has nothing whatever to do with the apportionment of the earnings of sub-contractors. They will pay Messrs. Lovett and Walsh for so much work as Mr. Clerke certifies. That competent engineer, who has charge of the whole works, was fully cognisant of all that was being done to expedite the preliminary boring at the ends of No. 7 tunnel. It was there only that Greengrass and Co. were under the supervision of Assistant Superintendent J. Greengrass; but inasmuch as there could be no deception as to quality or quantity of work done in cutting into rock, the result being tested by measurement, he did not think it necessary to displace the Assistant Superintendent and send him elsewhere. Greengrass and Co. have done similar work to a larger extent at tunnels No. 4 and No. 5 under different supervision. Arrangements have been made to strengthen the supervisory staff at the beginning of the next working season after the rains, fever, and other ailments frequently depriving the executive of necessary assistance. Mr. Clerke and Mr. White have the supervision of the works for the Municipality, the contractors have now a very efficient staff, which has been strengthened by the addition of Colonel Beaumont. The works on the whole are now progressing with much greater rapidity than was possible before all the pneumatic machines had been put up. Owing to the delay from sickness amongst the staff and the workpeople and from other causes the progress made has not as yet come up to Mr. Clerke's yearly forecast. But that forecast allows a year's margin, and it is now growing evident that this will not be required; Messrs. Lovett and Walsh may even still hope to obtain the bonus for finishing within the contract time. A good deal of the iron work has arrived for the bridges. The great dam is progressing more rapidly. The delay occasioned by having to go deeper in some places for the foundations than the trial pits seemed to indicate has now been made up, for the aqueduct will probably be finished in 1891, while the dam will be completed in 1892.

A VERY striking illustration of the difficulties in the way of Imperial Federation of which the advocates of that principle altogether fail to take account is given in a long letter in the *Spectator*, descriptive of the way in which the various Australian Colonies have received the scheme of naval defence which was expounded by Lord Knutsford at the Colonial Conference in London last year. The Home Government offered to supply a squadron for the defence of the Australasian coasts on condition that the colonies contributed between them £83,000, with five per cent. on the cost of the ships. The scheme was accepted by the colonial representatives in London, but it was necessary, in order to give effect to it, that each of the colonial legislatures should pass a Bill taking upon itself its own share of the cost of the squadron. The colonies did not all regard the scheme in the same spirit. In Victoria it was accepted readily; in New South Wales, where Sir Henry Parkes introduced it to Parliament with eloquence and enthusiasm, it was passed almost by acclamation; Tasmania cheerfully undertook its share of the burden; New Zealand, having secured recognition for certain conditions that its Government and Parliament held to be necessitated by local circumstances, did likewise. The recalcitrant was Queensland. That colony had been represented at the Conference in London by Sir Samuel Griffiths, who had ventured to bespeak the cordial adherence of the people of his colony to a project so eminently patriotic and so eminently adapted to strengthen the ties between the colonies and the motherland. But Sir Samuel Griffiths seems to have reckoned without his Parliament and without his public. No sooner had the Bill for providing ways and means of giving effect to Lord Knutsford's scheme been introduced into the Parliament than a virulent and unscrupulous opposition to it broke out. The responsible leader of the Opposition, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, allowed the attack to be delivered by a politician whom no one takes seriously, but who managed nevertheless to kill the Bill and to turn out the Griffiths administration. Sir Thomas McIlwraith, on going to his constituency, was returned by a swinging majority, and in returning thanks for his election he made a speech which most of us would rather he had not spoken. Conservative though he called himself, he made no difficulty about proclaiming the vote which North Brisbane had given as a declaration that the Australians had made up their minds to "an Independent Australia." With a phrase on his lips which would have been branded as revolutionary and disloyal in days much more recent than those of Lord North, Sir Thomas McIlwraith has gone back to office with a majority large almost without precedent. People are counting upon a reaction which shall commit Queensland, with her long coast line, to a worthier policy than that which has been hastily adopted. Whether the expectation be fulfilled or not the incident is exceedingly significant. It would, indeed, be difficult to say who has done the most to demonstrate the impracticability of Imperial Federation—the Queenslanders or the Canadian enthusiasts who insist that an enfranchised India shall take its place in the Parliament of the Empire.

IF there be wisdom in the multitude of Councillors the Government of Bombay cannot fail to be enlightened as to the line of its duty just at present. A vernacular paper published in Guzerat warns his Excellency in Council that the public are watchfully on the alert to see whether the decision to appoint a Commission to inquire into the Poona allegations be honest or not. The Commission is indeed to be composed of persons from Bengal, but of what avail is that if all those persons be Europeans, or still worse, Europeans and officials? If the Government desire to give just satisfaction to the public the Commission should be constituted of three or four editors of the Bengal Press—to wit, the editors of the *Statesman*, the *Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*. The editors of the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* might, it is suggested, be added to the Commission, which should be presided over by one of the judges of the Calcutta High Court to supply the necessary legal knowledge. A vernacular paper published in Tanna states that an orthodox person has paid twenty Brahmins to pray for Mr. Crawford. At Ratnageri, when it was stated that Mr. Crawford had been released on bail, many natives testified their joy by a distribution of sugar. In Poona the Brahmins manifested the same feeling of strong sympathy.

THE proceedings in the Hanmantrao case, as will be seen from our report, were resumed yesterday before Mr. Vidal. The cross-examination of witnesses was opened by Mr. Branson. The principal witness with whom he dealt was Mr. Narayen Bulwant Pense, the native Assistant Commissioner, who had stated that during the term of office of Mr. Robertson, Mr. Crawford's predecessor as Commissioner of the Central Division, all promotions went according to seniority. Mr. Branson produced a document with the object of proving that the rule was promotion according to merit, and further cross examination tended to confirm the witness's statement. The case was adjourned to to-day, when the witnesses who gave evidence in support of Dabir's information will be cross-examined. The proceedings appear likely to prove long and wearisome.

THE Philharmonic Society repeated the "Ancient Mariner" last night, at the Town Hall, with great success. The concert attracted a large audience who were most appreciative.

MR. G. F. M. GRANT, C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for one month.

DURING the absence of Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Commissioner, Northern Division, Mr. W. B. Mulock will act for him, Mr. J. Davidson acting as Collector of Nassick.

MR. J. KINGSMILL, Superintendent of the Government Central Press, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. R. SIVEWRIGHT has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STACE has been appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Political Resident at Aden, during the absence of Brigadier-General Hogg.

LIEUTENANT H. D. MERREWETHER has been appointed to act as Assistant Political Superintendent at Palanpur.

MR. E. A. BULKLEY has been appointed acting Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpur District, and Mr. J. E. Penton in the same capacity in the Sind Frontier District.

MR. G. DRUITT, C.S., has been allowed a further extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate, for six months.

ON the 4th instant, Mr. Wm. Begg, aged forty-nine years, a grandnephew of Robert Burns, died at his residence in William Street, Arthur Hill, Newcastle. His grandmother was a sister of Robert Burns, and his father, the late Mr. Robert Burns Begg, who was a direct nephew of the poet, was a schoolmaster at Kinross, and a member of the family still lives there.

THE *Boletim* of Goa notifies that in future all candidates for examination in foreign living languages will be questioned, and will have to answer in the language they are being examined in. Hitherto the case was different. The examination was carried on in Portuguese, and though the students passed with distinction in a foreign tongue yet they as well as the professors could hardly speak a few words of it decently.

THE removal of the seat of Government and of Army Head-quarters from Madras to Ootacamund appears to have been of small advantage to that beautiful station. A Nilgiri paper states that a sad feature of the decadence of Ootacamund is the number of attached properties which are being put up for sale by order of the Court, and which belong to residents who were formerly among the richest and most influential in the station.

AN exciting scene was witnessed in the Edgware Road, London, on the 3rd inst. It appears that at 8 a.m. a police patrol on duty in Rotten Row noticed a gentleman, who afterwards gave his name as Henry Whitehouse, an American, riding a black bay horse at a furious rate. This being against the park regulations, the patrol gave chase, with the intention of taking the gentleman's name and address. The latter, perceiving the patrol following, urged his horse on and got several lengths ahead, ultimately getting out of the park into the Bayswater Road. Pursuer and pursued still kept up the pace through the squares into the Edgware Road, where on reaching North Street the gentleman collided with a mud cart, and was unhorsed. This enabled the patrol to reach him, but the gentleman again mounted, and was off. He had gone but a few yards, however, when his mare stumbled, and he was thrown forward on his head. He was picked up insensible, and was carried bleeding into Dr. Stevenson's surgery, where his wounds were dressed. Subsequently he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. He afterwards said to the patrol, "I own I was going a bit fast." The mare, which seemed none the worse for her two downfalls, is engaged to run in a Galloway race on Monday next.

THE Bishop of Madras, who has been in Bangalore lately, paid a visit last week to Whitefield, the interesting agricultural colony on the Mysore uplands in which a number of Eurasian and Europeans who cannot go home are trying to solve the problem of existence. The Bishop was warmly welcomed. He had a long conversation with some of the leading men, and enquired after the prospects and welfare of the colony. During the afternoon the two chaplains who accompanied him visited the families, and in the evening a service was held in the school-room, which was crowded. The Bishop baptized two infants, this being the first baptism in the colony. Three cheers were given for the Bishop as he left for the station.

REFERRING to the cases of oppression exercised towards women by Subordinate Magistrates and Police, to which we recently drew attention, the *Hindu*, a Madras paper, thus writes:—We do not know what explanation the Magistrate and his subordinates have to offer in mitigation of their atrocious and inhuman conduct. If the facts are as related dismissal from the Government service would be altogether an inadequate punishment to the Third-class Magistrate. Mr. LeFanu is entitled to praise for the promptness with which he has brought to book the officials who were so unworthy of their position. The *Bombay Gazette* has done well in bringing to prominence the facts of a case which owing to the obscurity of a *District Gazette* might have failed to attract notice. But our contemporary is hardly justified in referring to "the awful silence in which similar and worse misdeeds of humble officials have been passed over by Anglo-Indian and Native opinion." The silence was due, we believe, to the obscurity which encircled the details of the case and not to any deliberate desire to screen or treat as beneath notice the misdeeds of "humbler officials." But it goes without saying that the more prominent an official's position is, the greater need there is for his uprightness, and that in the comparison instituted by our contemporary, Mr. LeFanu has dealt with the Magistrate more severely than the Bengal Government with Mr. Kirkwood, and that in the absence of all public protest and comment.

TELEGRAMS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

The Commander-in-Chief's departure from Simla is postponed till to-morrow, and his arrival at Naini Tal till the 2nd September. Other dates remain unaltered.

THE LAWTON CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 30.

In the case of J. Lawton, who stands charged with wrongful confinement, theft, and extortion, Mr. Duune for the defence applied to-day before the Chief Justice and Justice Tottenham, under section 334 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to fix a day for a special sessions to try the accused. Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Pugh for the prosecution, observed it was very undesirable that any such practice should be adopted and sanctioned for a moment. Lawton will be tried at the December Sessions.

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 30.

The evening train from Bombay to Poona on Tuesday evening was delayed three-quarters of an hour owing to a fatal accident which occurred between Kalian and Narel stations. The train was going at the rate of about forty miles an hour, when a native boy, 13 years old, whilst endeavouring to get out of the way of a goods train that was approaching on the up line ran into the way of the passenger train and was cut to pieces. The train was brought to a standstill, and the guard and driver went back, recovered the body, and carried it to Narel.

Enquiries at Kalian elicit the fact that the account published by a Bombay paper of the misdirection of the Jubbulpur mail train is in a great measure, if not wholly, inaccurate. There was a fracture in the under-locking points, which was not discovered until the train had crossed them. The officials on the train and on the platform were immediatoly made aware of the occurrence, and the driver only complied with the strict rules laid down in such cases, and indeed followed the only possible course open to him, by proceeding to the first cross-over road at Ambarnath, where getting the signal line clear he steamed back to Kalian Junction and was run on to the right line without further delay.

FRENCH DEALINGS IN COAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, AUG. 30.

Six years ago the French Government built enormous coal sheds in Pondicherry and imported thousands of tons of coal and stores for the navy. Since then no man-of-war has called at Pondicherry, the Commanders prefering to purchase coal at Abock or Mahe. The coal is deteriorating fast, and the French are now transferring some of it to the naval station of Madagascar.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 30.

The 6th and 7th Bombay Cavalry will probably join the Camp of Exercise to be held at Kushmor, on the Sind-Punjab Border, in February. There will be a Camp of Exercise next cold weather at Delhi, and Lucknow, as well as Kushmor. At Meerut there will be large artillery practice as well as a meeting of several infantry battalions.

QUARANTINE AT BUSSORAH.

Quarantine at Bussorah on arrivals from the Persian Gulf has been abolished from the 17th inst., while arrivals from India will be treated in accordance with the Rules of 1867.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the afternoon of the 24th inst.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, AUG. 29.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here to-day.

SUEZ, AUG. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 29.

The French Mail steamer Djannah, from Aden, arrived at Colombo.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1-3⅞
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
Bar Silver	42 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 29.

10 p.m.	79·4

THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	81·6
p.m.	82·9
p.m.	82·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, AUG. 30.—The barometric changes are small and unimportant; the barometer has fallen at a great majority of stations and distribution is unchanged. Winds are weaker again on the Bombay Coast, and rain has for the present almost entirely ceased in Central and Western India. Moderate monsoon winds continue on the Bengal Coast. Rain has fallen generally in Burma and showers in Bengal, North-West Provinces, and at Sialkote. The Punjab air is slightly damper and cooler than Northern India and drier, with increasing temperature in Western and Central India. The break in the rains continue in the Punjab and Central and Western India.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 30.

THE proceedings against Hanmantrao, Jaghirdar of Bijapur, before Mr. Vidal, Collector and District Magistrate of Poona, were resumed in the Collector's Court this morning. Mr. Jardine, again instructed by Mr. Little, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Merwanji Framji, pleader, for the defence. Mr. Leslie Crawford and Mr. Gangaram Bhow attended to watch the case on behalf of the suspended Commissioner. The charges framed on the last sitting of the Court were these :—First, That you between the 20th and 31st August, 1887, at Poona, accepted from Bulwant Narayen Dabir a gratification of Rs. 3,000 as a motive for inducing a public servant—to wit Mr. A. T. Crawford, Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay, either (a) by corrupt or illegal means, or (b) by the exercise of personal influence to do an official act, *viz.*, to appoint the said Bulwant Narayen Dabir to the post of mamlatdar, and thereby committed an offence punishable under (a) section 162, or (b) 163 of the Indian Penal Code and within my cognisance. Secondly, that you between the 9th and 24th June, 1888, at Poona, accepted a gratification of Rs. 2,000 from Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, of which the sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid to you direct by the said Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid to you by Yadahrao Krishna Sathi, on behalf of the said Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, on a motive of inducing a public servant—to wit, Mr. A. T Crawford, Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay, either (a) by corrupt or illegal means, or (b) by the exercise of personal influence to do an official act to cancel an order passed for the transfer of the said Balkrishna Govind Sindekar from the post of acting mamlatdar of Chundoor, Zillah Nassik, to the post of acting mamlatdar, Jowli, Zillah Sattara, and thereby committed an offence punishable under seation 162 or 163 of the Indian Penal Code and within my cognizance; and I hereby direct that you be tried on the said charges. Mr. Branson said he proposed to proceed with the defence and to call Mr. Pense, but a preliminary discussion arose as to whether the case for the prosecution was closed. Mr. Branson contended that it was; but this Mr. Jardine denied, and stated that he proposed to recall Dabir. Mr. Branson said he meant to recall Mr. Pense, and to proceed with the defence. Ultimately it was agreed that Mr. Pense should be placed in the witness-box, and the magistrate explained that he had not yet issued witness-summonses against the whole of the persons whose names had been sent in to him as witnesses for the defence, as it was impossible to state on which particular day they might be wanted, and it would be unfair to keep them in court during the entire proceedings. From this remark it may be gathered that the proceedings are likely to be protracted. This prospect, however, did not appear to daunt the audience, which was to-day more numerous than ever, and the day being close and hot the temperature of the court was disagreeably high, and the atmosphere offensive to a degree. A long pause ensued after Mr. Pense was called for; a long list of documents, stated to be necessary for the defence, was submitted to him for perusal. He had several of the documents with him he stated; but would require some little time to search for and produce the others—perhaps, an hour. Mr. Pense then left the court, and Mr. Branson said that the documents he had asked for were necessary to show on the best possible evidence—the records of the Commissioner's office—that no undue influence had been exercised. Mr. Jardine protested against the waste of time, and another witness was therefore called, named Luximon Moreshwar Deshpande, the mamlatdar who had stated that Hanmantrao had shown a paper on which he was to be superseded. He was cross-examined by Mr. Branson. Has he told anyone of his interview with Mr. Crawford on the 26th or 27th December? asked Mr. Branson. Yes, he replied, he had told Mr. Pense and to no one else. Why did he go to Mr. Crawford? To pay his respects but for no other reason—not with reference to being made a deputy collector, and he never went to see him with that object in view. He had never spoken to Mr. Crawford as to his desire to be made a deputy collector. He had made an application to the Private Secretary. Mr. Branson said he had a certified copy of this document together with its endorsement by the Commissioner, and this, as a copy, was put in. It laid before Mr. Monteith the qualifications of the applicant, and he forwarding it to Mr. Crawford received intimation that the applicant had done very well, as native assistant to the Commissioner, but that he was only a fourth class mamlatdar and "ought to possess his soul with patience." And you still state you never saw Mr. Crawford with regard to this? asked Mr. Branson of witness. "I did not say that at all," was the reply; "I did not see him about it on the day you mention, but I did see him on the day I sent in my application—about the 14th." He made his application direct to the Private Secretary, as Mr. Crawford told him that deputy collectorships were in the direct gift of his Excellency. Then Mr. Branson proceeded to inquire of witness by whom he had been asked to give evidence. By Mr. Pense and Mr. Bhimbhai, witness replied. It was about the 12th July last, and it was Mr. Pense who first spoke to him. "What did he say?" "He asked me to give evidence about the whole affair." He consented, and his statement was "taken down by Mr. Ommanney on one Sunday;" Mr. Pense and Mr. Bhimbhai being present. Mr. Jardine did not re-examine the witness, and here another delay occurred. Ten minutes had elapsed when Mr. Jardine urged Mr. Branson to call another short witness to fill up the time until Mr. Pense returned. Venkatesh Krishna Dhurve, mamlatdar of Pailer, was called. He had made a statement to Mr. Ommanney on the 16th or 17th of August. He had not talked of the matter; no one had asked him. He was sent for to Poona by Mr. Moore on the 13th August; being ordered to report himself to the Commissioner. There were no more explicit orders, but he went to Poona the next morning. He did not see either Mr. Moore or Mr. Pense; neither did he see Mr. Bhimbhai on that day. Next day he saw the Commissioner, who gave him and two other mamlatdars a note to Mr. Ommanney. He was curious as to the object of this; but he asked no question of Mr. Moore. Reaching Mr. Ommanney's bungalow he saw several of his acquaintances there, and asked them "what questions were generally asked there." Mr. Branson did not appear to appreciate the simplicity of this reply, and endeavoured to ascertain whether or not witness had been told why and for what reason he had been sent there. Finally, hard-pressed, witness said his "own supposition" was that Mr. Ommanney wanted some information, and a friend who met him there told him they wanted to know what his relations were with Hanmantrao. He went into the bungalow and saw Mr. Lucas, and to him made his statement. Then Mr. Branson asked: Is it, or is not a fact, to your knowledge, that witnesses for the prosecution have been promised that no evil shall happen to them? Witness realied: Yes, that is a fact. Mr. Lucas promised that no harm should happen to me. Then he added: "I do not know what was said to other witnesses; but that was stated to me by Mr. Lucas." "Was any document to this effect shown to you!" "No." From this point the cross-examination became more severe, and Mr. Branson pressed witness to explain how it was that he, who had according to his statement, told no one of his interview with Hanmantrao, had been called upon to make a statement. He did not know; and had no idea. "You say you were shown a list with a semark against your name *to be superseded*: were you ever superseded?" "Yes, twice before I got promotion." "But was not that owing to misconduct and irregularity; and were you not reduced?" Witness hesitated, but then explained that he had been transferred to a clerkship and ordered to be kept a probationer for two years; but that this period was subsequently reduced to twelve months. It was not to be expected that Mr. Jardine would allow the matter to rest her as, Mr. Branson having resumed his seat, appeared to propose. He led witness back to his interview with accused when he was shown the documents on which his name appeared with the remark "to be superseded" against it. You were superseded twice? he asked. Yes. What did you do? Sought the advice of Mr. Hanmantrao. And then? Paid him some money. How much? Rs. 1,000. At this point which Mr. Jardine did not reach unopposed by Mr. Branson, witness was left and still a third pause ensued. It was now half-past two o'clock, and Mr. Pense had been absent since noon. Mr. Branson suggested a messenger should be sent for him, and called Vishnu Anant Patwandar, who, it transpired, had been in court during the day. From this witness Mr. Branson sought to learn the manner in which his statements and that of other witnesses had been obtained. Were you not told, asked Mr. Branson, that you would be secured from punishment? Yes. This statement created somewhat of a sensation, and Mr. Branson followed his previous question by "whatever you might say?" But witness replied "If I stated the facts I should be guaranteed against punishment." Witness gave evidence as to the custom of the Commissioner's office as to recording ingoing and outgoing documents; but he explained that documents applying to office business proper were recorded—demi-officials and others were not. Mr. Pense had by this time returned, and was immediately taken in hand by Mr. Branson. He admitted telling Deshpande that he would be quite safe, and no proceedings would he taken against him if he made a statement. "Then who authorised you to hold out that promise to him?" "No one, I knew," was the reply. As a matter of course Mr. Branson was anxious not to let slip the opportunity of learning something more on this point. "You knew," he proceeded, "how did you know; was there a written document to this effect?" "No." "Then how did you know?" "Mr. Ommanney told me." "Why did he tell you?" "Because he said there was a general impression among mamlatdars that they would get into trouble." "And it was to reassure these nervous people that you gave them the promise they should not be punished?" "Yes." There was a lull in the storm of cross-examination, and it was not for some half an hour had elapsed that the proccedings again became interesting or even lively. But now Mr. Branson seized a pregnant theme. "You have insinuated, Mr. Pense," said he, "that in Mr. Robertson's time matters were different; that matters have changed for the worse during Mr. Crawford's time, and that there was promotion according to seniority then?" Witness admitted this. Then said Mr. Branson, "This was prepared in Mr. Robertson's time. What is this," handing him a time-worn document. Witness read aloud: "A general list of graduates and others who have qualified for the office of mamlatdar, named in the order of merit." This naturally enough produced a surprised murmur in court, and Mr. Branson warmed to his work." "This was prepared in Mr. Robertson's time, was it not?" "Yes." Then he went through the names *seriatim*. When did this one pass the higher standard and when was he appointed mamlatdar? Several of these questions were put, and summing up the value of the whole Mr. Branson asked, "Were not therefore all these persons superseded by the appointment of Bhinday?" The audience watched for the answer with expectancy, but Mr. Pense replied: "I cannot say they were snperseded according to the principle adopted by Mr. Robertson, that of appointing by seniority. Were not these supersessions? asked Mr. Branson, quoting several names and dates from the list he had before him. The affirmative will not do without any explanation, urged Mr. Pense. Never mind your explanation, remarked Mr. Branson: "No," added Mr. Jardine, "Mr. Branson did not want that answer. Was not No. 4 appointed before No. 3?" "Yes; so it appears on that list." "And No. 3 before No. 2!" "Yes." But Mr. Branson would not have witness's explanation which the audience (whether the magistrate desired it or otherwise) would have very much liked to hear. Then the cross-examination was directed to the rule applying to the appointment of the *avalkarkhoon* to acting deputy collectorships. Witness replied two multifarious questions but persisted that in Mr. Robertson's time, except under exceptional circumstances, promotions went by seniority and not according to merit, the list produced notwithstanding. With Mr. Pense the day's proceedings closed.

The following is a full record of to-day's evidence:—

Mr. Luxmon Moreshwar Deshpande, city mamlatdar, Poona, was the first witness cross-examined by Mr. Branson:—

Did you mention the alleged visit of yours to Mr. Crawford on the 26th or 27th December to anybody?—Yes, Sir, I did.

To whom?—To Mr. Pense.

When?—It may be on the day of the visit or the day after.

Did you mention it to anybody else?—No.

With what object did you go to see Mr. Crawford? I went to pay my respects to him. There was no other reason of my visit.

Then you did not go to Mr. Crawford with reference to your being made a deputy collector? No, Sir.

Did you go at any time to Mr. Crawford with reference to your being made a deputy collector? No, and I never spoke to him about my wish to be made a deputy collector.

At the time of this visit, or before it, had you made any application to be made a deputy collector? No. Not to anybody? No.

Did you afterwards make any application? Yes, to the private secretary.

How long after? It was about the 10th or 11th March, 1887.

You say that a certain letter you saw was in Mr. Pense's handwriting? Yes.

What was the date of it? I do not recollect.

And you say that Mr. Pense told you that he had written that letter in reply to inquiries by the private secretary? Yes.

And those inquiries you say were made by the private secretary without any application on your behalf? Yes.

Do you remember the contents of that letter? The note was one in which the qualifications of myself were stated along with those of three others; and it was in reply to a note from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Pense.

Is that copy of a letter you sent to Mr. Monteath on the 14th March 1887? Yes. (The letter was here read by Mr. Branson, together with a letter written by Mr. Monteath to Mr. Crawford, and the latter's reply to it regarding the qualifications of the witness.)

Now do you still persist in saying that you never had any interview with Mr. Crawford? I never said anything of the kind. I did see Mr. Crawford on the day on which I submitted any application to the private secretary, and showed him my written application. I showed it to Mr. Crawford at his bungalow at Kirkee.

Did you have any other interview with Mr. Crawford with reference to this matter? No.

Was there anybody present at that interview? Yes, Mr. Chiplaukar.

Did you tell Mr. Crawford that you had seen this letter of Mr. Pense? No, I did not.

Why not? Well, I had no occasion to speak to him.

Why, you went to him to ask him to exercise his influence in your behalf, you had seen that letter of Mr. Pense and yet you said nothing about it? I had no occasion to speak to him, I cannot say why.

When were you asked to give evidence in this case? I was first asked by Mr. Pense and Mr. Bhimbhai.

When?—It was about the 12th or 13th of July.

Who was it that first spoke to you about the matter?—I think it was Mr. Pense.

Was Bhimbhai with him?—Not at that time.

What did Mr. Pense say to you?—He asked me to give evidence.

About what?—He asked me to say what I really knew about the whole affair.

What do you mean by "the whole affair?"—He asked me if I recollected having seen his note at Mr. Crawford's bungalow, and I said yes.

When did you see Mr. Bhimbhai?—I think it was on the following day that I saw him.

Why?—Mr. Pense took me to him.

Why?—In order to say to Mr. Bhimbhai what I had told Mr. Pense.

Was your statement taken down?—Yes, it was.

By Bhimbhai?—No, by Mr. Ommanney.

When was that?—It was on a Sunday.

What date?—It was about the 14th or 15th of July.

Were Mr. Pense and Mr. Bhimbhai both present when your statement was taken down?—Yes.

Mr. Jardine did not re-examine.

Venkatesh Krishna Dhurve, mamlatdar of Parler, was next cross-examined.

You say you have given your statement to Mr. Ommanney, when was that?—About the 16th or 17th August.

Before that had you mentioned it to anybody at all?—No.

Had anybody asked you about it?—No, and I said nothing to anybody.

Were you sent for?—Yes.

By whom?—The Commissioner, Mr. Moore.

When was that?—I received orders to come down to Poona on the 13th August.

Did the orders tell you what you were wanted for?—No, I was simply told to go and report myself to the Commissioner.

When did you arrive here?—On the evening of the 14th, and I reported myself the next morning. I did not see the Commissioner that day, though I remained in his office till evening.

Did you see Mr. Pense on that day?—No, but I saw him on the night of the 16th.

Just answer my question. You did not see Mr. Pense on the 15th?—No.

And you did not see Mr. Bhimbhai on that day? No.

On the 16th did you go again to the Commissioner they had no need to fear consequences of making statements.

And have you assured the witnesses in this case that they had no need to fear?—What witnesses; I do not know who have given evidence.

Well, Dabir?—I may have told him, I am not sure.

To Sathi?—No.

Jowakar?—No.

Sindekar?—Yes.

And Kartikar?—No.

Yadharao Sathi?—No.

Anyone else among the witnesses? No; I am not certain.

Was there a writing about this security to witnesses?—I do not know.

Have you not seen one?—No.

Do you mean to say that you never heard of it?—No; I never heard of there being such a document.

As to Deshpande, when did you ask him to give evidence?—I don't quite remember; but it was on the day he was examined, or the night previously.

Examined where?—In this court.

That was on the 18th August; was it on that day? Either on that day, or the day previous.

Had you spoken to him before about it?—No.

This was the first time you had spoken to him about it?—He came to me and said he had been called upon to give evidence about certain points.

This was the first time you had spoken to him about evidence which he was to give?—Yes.

What did he say to you?—He said he had been asked to give evidence about some conversation which had taken place between him and Hanmantrao.

Asked by whom?—He did not say who had asked him.

Did you not ask him?—No, I did not. He said something about some papers he had seen in possession of Hammantrao and asked if he was quite safe.

Yes; and what did you say?—I said he was quite safe in saying what he knew.

Did he say anything else?—No; nothing else.

He did not tell you anything then about the paper about which he was to give evidence?—No, there was no necessity; he had told me of that long before.

Did he then ask you whether you remembered anything about the paper?—No.

Did you ask whether he remembered anything about the paper?—No.

When did he first tell you of the paper? In 1886.

When?—At the close of 1886 or the beginning of 1887.

Had you written anything to Mr. Crawford about him?—Yes.

And when was that?—Sometime in 1886; I don't remember the exact month.

Why had you written to him?—There was a letter to Mr. Crawford from the private secretary, in which he was asked to send some names of mamlatdars qualified to be placed on the list of candidates for deputy collectors. Mr. Crawford sent a note to me and asked me to supply the names

And you wrote?—Yes; I wrote mentioning four names and Deshpande's was one.

Now, I presume those letters are preserved—letters from the private secretary on such a subject?—No; there are some which are not forthcoming.

Ordinarily would they not be preserved?—Yes. But in this case Mr. Crawford's letter and my reply were not returned to the office. They went to Mr. Crawford's bungalow, but were not returned to the office, so they were not preserved, and are not in the office.

Do you remember whether any promotion was made for those four names? No; I cannot remember.

There are on the records other notes from the private secretary withregard to similar appointments?—Yes, there are some.

Did you see, yourself, the letter of the private secretary on which you were asked to report?—Yes.

Then you must have known who was promoted?—No: I cannot remember. It is two years ago.

You have stated that in Mr. Robertson's time there was a different method as to promotion, and during Mr. Crawford's time you have insinuated that there has been a change for the worse. What is this?—It is a list of persons qualified for appointments.

And was that prepared in Mr. Robertson's time?—Yes.

You say promotions were then according to seniority?—Yes.

What does this say?—Witness (reading document placed in his hand): General list of graduates and others who have qualified for the office of mamlatdar named in the order of merit.

I would just ask you to look at No. 39 there, Mr. Venak Krishwaniak Baile. That shows he passed the higher standard.

office?—I did, and I saw the Commissioner, who gave me a note, and asked me to see Mr. Ommanney. He also gave notes to two other mamlatdars, named Yeshwantrao Tamber and Dewrao Baba Pacheshwar.

Did he tell you why you where asked to go to Mr. Oommauey?—No.

Did you ask him why?—No.

Were you not curious to know it?—I was, but I did not ask him. When I went to Mr. Ommanney's bungalow, I saw some acquaintances whom I asked why I was wanted.

Whom did you see—? Venayekrao Desmukh, treasurer at Nagar.

Did you ask him why you had been sent for? I asked him what questions were generally asked there.

You said you did not know why you had been sent for?—How do you now come to say what questions were going to be asked, when you say you did not know why you were ordered to see Mr. Ommanney?—I was told that Mr. Ommanney wanted to see me and ask me some questions.

Who told you so? This is my supposition. (Laughter.)

Then no one told you that Mr. Ommanney wanted some information from you?—I asked Deshmukh what kind of questions were generally asked, and he told me I would be asked about any relations I might have with Hanmantrao.

Was anybody present when you went to Mr. Ommanney?—I saw Mr. Ommanney, and he told me to go to Mr. Lucas, and answer him questions.

Who is Mr. Lucas?—Some officer acting under Mr. Ommanney. I went to Mr. Lucas who was in the next room.

Was anybody present when you were examined?—No.

What did he ask you?—He asked me if I was in any way connected with Hanmantrao.

Anything else?—No.

Is it or is it not the fact, to your knowledge, that witnesses for the prosecution were promised that no evil should come to them for giving evidence?—It is to my knowledge.

Was, or was not, an intimation to that effect made to you?—Yes, by Mr. Lucas.

And have other witnesses told you the same thing?—I did not inquire about other witnesses.

Did you have any document given, shown, or read to you that no trouble should come to you by giving evidence?—No. It was simply a verbal intimation on the part of Mr. Lucas.

When you say you saw the list of mamlatdars at Mr. Crawford's, and found in it the words "to be superseded" against your name, did you do anything?—No, having seen it I returned home.

As a matter of fact, you have not been superseded?—I was twice superseded before that.

Was it not in Mr. Robertson's time?—No.

You were reduced to a clerk's place? Not reduced.

Well, was it not in consequence of an irregularity in trying with a criminal case?—Yes; I was transferred to a clerk's place.

And in July 1884 did not the Commissioner decide that you should not be entrusted with magisterial powers for a period of two years?—No, only that I should keep on probation for two years.

The magistrate: Before being re-invested with magisterial powers?—No it was a punishment to be kept a probationer for two years, and that period was afterwards reduced to one year.

In the list you saw did you see anything besides "to be superseded" against your name?—No; nothing.

They were not struck out?—No; they were written in pencil; not scored out.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine.—Subsequently to seeing this list and the words to be superseded, you were promoted?—Yes.

When?—In January, 1887.

To be mamlatdar of Shagaum?—Yes.

How did you manage to get that promotion?—No answer.

What did you do?—Asked the advice of Hanmantrao.

Yes: And what else did you do?—I made a payment to Hanmantrao.

Mr. Branson objected, and the objection was noted.

Mr. Jardine, proceeding, asked: How much did you pay?—Rs. 1,000.

Was your statement to Mr. Lucas the same as that of to-day?

Mr. Branson: Put the information in, don't ask that question. The statement should be put in, and not questions asked as to the contents of a document.

The objection was noted and examination continued. Did your statement to Mr. Lucas refer to other matter besides the interview with Hanmantrao.

By the magistrate: You say to get you promotion you paid Rs. 1,000 to Hanmantrao?—Yes.

Was that after you saw the list with the remark against your name and in consequence of it?—Yes.

Vishvanant Patwardan, formerly head clerk in the Commissioner's office, was next called. He said in reply to questions by Mr. Branson. I have been sitting in court all the morning.

Who asked you to give evidence in this case?—My friends.

What friends?—Mr. Balchandra Bapat.

When was this?—About the 10th August.

What did he say to you? He said that he had told the facts, and I must do the same.

And did you volunteer your statement?—Yes.

Did you go to Mr. Lucas and say I want to make a statement?—No, to Mr. Bhimbhai.

And then you were sent to Mr. Lucas?—Yes.

And were you told that no harm should come to you if you gave evidence?—Yes.

Whatever you might say?—If I gave evidence and stated the facts.

When did you go to Mr. Bhimbhai?—About the 10th August.

How long had you been in Poona before that?—I had came from Khandesh, and had only been a day in Poona before going to make statement, that I had been transferred.

When were you transferred?—On the 26th July.

The magistrate: But you say you came here because you had been transferred?—I had been again transferred to Satara after being transferred from Poona to Khandesh.

Have you been transferred to Satara?—No. I did not go at all; I was ordered to do duty in Poona.

What were you before you were transferred? I was in the Commissioner's office as head clerk in the Revenue Branch.

What were you to do in Khandesh?—I was told to act temporarily as deputy accountant. I was not formally transferred.

And at Satara?—I was ordered to do temporary duty; but no special work was allotted to me.

On the same salary?—Yes.

Both transfers?—Yes.

And after making your statement you were taken on duty in the Commissioner's office as head clerk?—No.

Mr. Jardine: He was there before his transfer.

Mr. Branson: You were made head clerk?—No. I was already head clerk; I was asked to take charge of the Record.

Have you control of the Commissioner's records?—No, there is a separate clerk in charge.

Did you ever go on tour with the Commissioner?—No.

When the Commissioner is here there is an inward and outward register of all communications to and from the Commissioner?—Yes, in the English office; except letters mis-sent.

Is not there the same in the Maratha office?—I do not know.

When he goes on tour, does not the office with him keep a register of inward and outward communications?—No; the registers are not taken out on tour.

There is no record with the Commissioner? No; the records are kept in Poona.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine: The records are kept in Poona, and all letters going in or coming out of these are entered?—Yes.

Does it include all correspondence?—It does not include demi-official correspondence or anything not relating to the office proper.

What facts were you to state when you were told no harm should come to you?—All I knew about Hanmantrao.

Did your statement include other matters besides those of which you have given evidence?—Yes.

Mr. Branson again objected; but Mr. Jardine stated that he did not wish to ask what those matters were.

Mr Narayen Bulwant Pense who had now returned was then put into the box. In reply to Mr. Branson he said: I know Luximon Deshpande.

Did you ask him to give evidence in this matter?—Yes.

Did you tell him he would be quite safe and no proceedings would be taken against him if he made a statement?—Yes.

Who authorised you to make the statement to him?—No one; I knew.

You knew it was intended by Government not to take proceedings against any person giving evidence?—Yes. I knew it was the wish of Government that statements of mamlatdars and other officials should be taken if they knew anything of the matter, and that for making such statements they should not suffer.

And the matter you refer to are the charges against Mr. Crawford and against Hanmantrao?—Yes.

How did you know this: Who told you?—Mr. Ommanney informed me.

And did he tell you to tell other people so?—No.

Then what made him tell you?—He said there was a general impression among mamlatdars that they would suffer, and he asked me to tell them this was not so.

You said he did not tell you to tell them?—Not to make statements, but to assure them they had no occasion to be afraid.

And you proceeded to assure such nervous men that they had no occasion for fear?—I told them that standard on the 19th October, 1882?—Yes.

Was not he appointed acting mamlatdar in February or March, 1885?—Yes, he was.

And was appointed acting mamlatdar, fourth grade, for duty in the Junar taluka, on the 12th March 1886?—Yes.

Look at No. 27, Chint Vithal Kelkar; he passed the higher standard in October, 1881?—Yes.

When was he appointed acting mamlatdar?—He died. (Laughter.)

But before that?—That is the only mark I find against his name.

Mr. Jardine: That was the only step of promotion he got. (Laughter.)

But do you now as a matter of fact whether he ever got promotion or not?—No; I do not.

Well look at No. 30, Vindu Gopal; when did he pass the higher standard?—In October, 1881.

When was he appointed mamlatdar?—I think he was appointed by Mr. Crawford, in July, 1886.

After Mr. Crawford took charge?—Yes.

And Lali was appointed before?—Yes.

Look at No. 31, Moreshwar Vishnu; when did he pass the higher standard?—On the 8th October, 1881.

And when was he appointed acting mamlatdar?

And look at 32 A please? Ramchandar Yeshwant Chowhal.—He passed the higher standard examination on the 18th October, 1881.

When was he appointed mamlatdar?—On the 9th January, 1887.

Now look at No. 33, R. K. Binze. He also passed on the 18th October, 1881?—Yes. He was appointed to act as mamlatdar on 29th September, 1886.

Now look at the following number, Mahadeo Narayen Oonmandikar?—Yes. He passed on the 18th October, 1881, and was appointed acting mamlatdar on the 19th July, 1886.

Were not therefore all these persons superseded by the appointment of Bhinday?—No, I can't say that; all these people were superseded according to the principle followed by Mr. Robertson in regard to acting appointments. Here is a quarterly list of men qualified for mamlats in the Poona District for the quarter ending 31st December, 1885. In this list Mahadew Trimbuk Chiplunkar is the first man and Venayek Vishwanath Bhinday his second. Against Chiplunkar's name is the remark *sub pro tem* fourth grade.

The next name is Ganesh Ballal Mulekar. He passed the standard examination in November, 1880, and was appointed mamlatdar in June 1881.

Now look at Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on the list passed in April and August, 1880, and they were all appointed mamlatdars after Mulekar was appointed?—Yes, as appears from this list.

Now look at No. 6, Vishnoo Venayek. He passed on the 4th August, 1880? Yes, and was appointed mamlatadar on 11th January, 1882, according to the date given here.

Now do you find that he is appointed mamlatdar before Nos. 3 and 5? But this affirmative will not be clear without my explanation.

Mr. Branson: Never mind your explanation.

Mr. Jardine: Never mind, Mr. Pense, if Mr. Branson did not wish the answer you gave.

Mr. Branson: Was No. 4 appointed mamlatdar nearly two years before No. 3?—Yes, so it appears on that list.

Now take No. 22, Ganesh Chimnaji Val?—Yes. He passed on 4th April, 1881, and was appointed mamlatdar on the 5th December 1882.

Turn to No. 2 and No. 3, you find No. 2 passed on 27th April, 1880, and No. 3 passed on 4th August, 1880. When were those two appointed mamlatdars? No. 2 on 9th July, 1883, and No. 3 was appointed on 9th January, 1883.

Now look at No. 9, Ragonath Wasoodew Deshpande. He passed in November 1880, and was not appointed mamlatdar till 3rd December 1883?—Yes.

Then you see No. 13, Kalavde.—He passed in November 1880, and appointed mamlatdar in May, 1883?—Yes.

And No. 14, Dana.—He passed in November, 1880, and was appointed mamlatdar in July 1883?—Yes.

Then No. 16, A Kopkar.—He passed in November 1880, and appointed mamlatdar in December, 1883?—Yes.

Now look at No. 18, Bhave. He passed in November, 1880, and was appointed mamlatdar, *sub pro tem* on the 16th February, 1885? Yes.

Now No. 19, Pradhan, he also passed in November, 1880, and was appointed acting mamlatdar in February 1885?—Yes.

Now look at No. 23. You find that he passed in 1881, and was appointed mamlatdar in 1888?—Yes. The same with Nos. 24, 25, 26, 28, and 29.

Just look at No. 32, Wasudev Pandurung Date. He passed in 1881?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that he was appointed substantive mamlatdar before Nos. 27, 30, and 31 on the list?—Yes.

The mamlatdar, during the fair season, has to spend a great deal of his time on tour?—No, he is required to travel all the year round.

When he leaves his head-quarters the avalkarkoon is in charge?—Yes.

And he carries on the work of the office?—Yes, the current duties.

The aval-karkoon does not go on tour?—Not unless he is specially deputed by the mamlatdar.

He is also a magistrate?—Yes.

And in the case of any temporary vacancy of mamlatdar is he not almost invariably appointed to act for very short periods?—Yes.

And if it is a short vacancy, it is the invariable rule for aval-karkoons to fill the place?—Yes, if he is qualified, the qualification being that he should have passed the higher standard.

In the case of the aval-karkoon being appointed by the Collector, he is not put upon the list of mamlatdars?—No.

And such an appointment would not give the avalkarkoon a claim for permanent appointment of mamlatdar?—No. There is no fixed rule as to the length of the vacancy which would justify a Collector in appointing an avalkarkoon a mamlatdar. But it is practically about a month.

But if the vacancy is to last for more than a month what is the general rule?—The general rule is for the Collector to nominate a man, and for the Commissioner to either sanction or veto the appointment.

But is not it almost an invariable rule that for short vacancies—say for three months—that the avalkarkoon is appointed to act?—I can't say.

But is not it the usual rule for all Commissioners in such a case to appoint the avalkarkoon to act?—It ought to be the usual rule. The question is too general.

Is it the usual rule for the avalkarkoon to be appointed mamlatdar in the case of a short vacancy expected to be not longer than three or four months? You will again extend the period to five or six months. (Laughter.) I only say that the avalkarkoon is appointed for short vacancies.

Is it not the usual rule in the event of such vacancies to appoint the avalkarkoon?—I think not.

In the case of a temporary vacancy, is it not convenient for the administration of business that the avalkarkoon should be appointed to act as mamlatdar?—Yes.

And that would be so, notwithstanding that there might be persons in the same district who were seniors to the avalkarkoon?—Yes.

And such an appointment would not give the avalkarkoon any claim to a permanent appointment?—No.

And as a matter of fact, the name of an avalkarkoon appointed under these circumstances by the Commissioner for a little longer vaccancy does not appear on the list of mamlatdars?—Yes, his name would be shown in the Civil List as acting, though that would give no preferential claim to a permanent appointment.

Is there not a graded list of mamlatdars?—Yes, there is a six-monthly list published.

And would the name of an avalkarkoon acting as mamlatdar appear on that list?—Yes, it would.

Now supposing an avalkarkoon is appointed to a short vacancy—say for two or three months—and by a certain chance it turns out to be longer than was originally expected, would it not be usual to continue the avalkarkoon in the post?—Yes.

And such a continuance would give him also no claim to permanent appointment?—No.

Witness continued: Dabir was appointed on the 24th December, 1887, to fill the place of the late mamlatdar of Chopra. Patwardan filled the place of Wadekar, duffedar of Khandeish. After Wadekar's return Patwardan did not revert, because Muli was appointed duffedar in place of Wadekar, who took two months' leave; and Wadekar was transferred to Naggur, and Dabir accordingly continued to fill the appointment of mamlatdar of Chopra. I cannot say when Dabir reverted to his position of avalkarkoon. He had been promoted head karkoon at Shazada before being appointed acting mamlatdar at Chopra on the 19th of June, 1888. He was appointed acting mamlatdar of Amalnair. The vacancy was expected to last for one year.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow, Friday, when the witnesses in Dabir's case will be cross-examined.

A FLUID GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The press of India has of late been exerting its great powers in the interests of many ill-used and unfortunate folk, such as those who suffer from "the fall in exchange," and those who in the "Uncovenanted Service" hold that Government is not treating them with common, decent honesty; the writer regrets that "the fall in exchange" matters nothing to him,—as he has nothing to remit—and the grievances of the "Uncovenanted Service" do not materially affect him—he only wishes that they did. His grievance is of a more solid, though a fluid, nature than any of those so eloquently portrayed in your columns. It is a grievance that crops up daily, nay, in hot weather almost hourly.

The writer belongs to a "Covenanted Service," "The British Army," and to that portion of it that for a certain number of years has to swelter in India, during that period tormented or titillated (which?) with a "beautiful thirst," now he is compelled to drink, for the profit of the country-brewers, country beer. He disdains to believe that Government makes a paltry profit out of his poor needs, so he will only say for the profit of a few country-brewers, that somehow or other manage to secure the ear of high Government officials—the ear of these officials gained, then the parched throat and palate of the writer and his fellow-comrades all over India—the poor soldier is voiceless. He disdains to believe that any of these high officials are pecuniarily interested, though many of his comrades assert it, in forcing him to drink what he doesn't like, never has liked, and never will like. He thinks it only fair that his officers should be compelled to drink it—if he is—and there would soon be an end to the present arbitrary ruling then.

He has heard it only wants a Bishop to be run over to effect an improvement in railway management, so he is convinced it only needs a "General" or a "Commander-in-Chief" to return to his bungalow after an inspection and find that his thirst can only be assuaged with a poor imitation of the beer that may be in his youthful collegiate days he had a high respect and appreciation for. "The Gods" at home are accounted to be good judges of the drama, and certainly the best applauders when virtue is rewarded and vice confounded, so the soldier claims to be a good judge of malt liquor, and regrets that before his canteen can sell him a pint of good English or Scotch ale his regiment must drink a quart a man of the country beer daily! *Vide* regulations. Is this fair to the poor soldier? Heaven knows his pleasures are fewered. Why can he not have English or Scotch ale to drink if he wants it, provided he does not exceed legitimate lengths in imbibing? He is willing to pay a little more, as he prefers "quality" to "quantity"; it is only "the soakers," the great minority, who judge otherwise.

The last few years has shown a great amelioration of the soldier's lot in India. His officers are more solicitous about his welfare and comfort, and more uniformly kind to him; but he craves, and that most earnestly, their disinterested zeal and action in the removal of this great grievance.

Sir John Lubbock has earned the blessings of many "at home" (oh! sweet words, recalling many a pleasant memory). So will "Tommy Atkins" for many a year drain a bumper to the health of that officer or civilian who by kindly exposition of this grievance induces Government to reconsider and rescind these regulations that press so harshly on the soldier who is

Aug. 29. A THIRSTY SOUL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GALWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the "University of Galway" may again be utilised to "point a moral or adorn a tale" in the discussions now being carried on by the learned Senators of our local University, it may not be altogether out of place to correct a misapprehension under which some of those distinguished gentlemen appear to labour. In the first place, it will interest many of them to know that Galway is not on the Continent but in Ireland; and, secondly, that there is no University at Galway. A Queen's College exists there, which, with two others—one at Belfast and the other at Cork—constituted the now defunct Queen's University of Ireland. Some members of the Bombay Senate seemed to consider it supremely ridiculous that a Galway student could have any claim for election on the governing body of our local institution, but, unless I am much mistaken, the late eminent and learned Vice-Chancellor, Sir Raymond West, was a graduate of the much-abused "Galway University."

Aug. 30. PAT.

THE *World* professes to know that the third life which was in danger at the time of the Phoenix Park murder, to which Captain O'Shea alludes in his letter to the *Times*, was Mr. Parnell's. Mr. Parnell was painfully conscious of this danger, and showed it in the most unmistakeable manner. It was no secret at the time that he was in a state of terror not to be described. To the extreme members of the conspiracy then existing he was a traitor of the darkest hue. The Kilmainham Treaty and his assurances of help to the Government made him detested and distrusted among his followers, and he went about for a long time in constant dread of assassination.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLES.

A correspondent sends to a London paper the subjoined narrative of the present troubles at the Cape :—

Undoubtedly but for the prompt action of the Colonial Government in despatching a detachment of Cape riflemen to Walfisch Bay, the little settlement would have been "rushed" by the Namaquas, the stores plundered, and the inhabitants massacred. It is reported since that Hendrik Witbooi, the chief, who has been causing trouble, has been attacked by other Namaqua "captains" and slain; but this will not have much effect in quieting the country and securing protection for British traders. Germany stands idle, as she has stood ever since declaring her protectorate, and in Damaraland especially her power is openly scoffed at by Chief Kamaherero. For the sake of British and German traders—a numerous body—as well as of her own dignity, it is high time that Germany either made her influence felt in these countries or allowed the Cape Colony to resume her ancient sway: a "moral" sway, it is true, but for long years a sufficiently effective one.

But in other quarters of South Africa an eventful time is passing. To the south-east, in Zululand, the troubles engendered by a ten years' policy of drift and shirk have once more come to a head. Dinizulu's insurrection undoubtedly owes its origin to the fatal mistake of allowing the Transvaal Boers to intermeddle in Zululand. In 1884 commanders of filibustering Boers were most unwisely permitted by the British Government to cross the border and take part in the quarrels of the kinglets set up by us after the overthrow of Ulundi. Sporting-rifles and Boer marksmanship soon decided the day, and then after the brief campaign came the reckoning. Any one who knows the methods of Boer frontier warfare could accurately forecast the results that accrued. In a moment of weakness and starvation Dinizulu, who was in miserable plight, assigned, or was said to have assigned—for South African chiefs are not well versed in the mysteries of land transfer—to his Dutch allies an enormous tract of country: an assignment which afterwards gave birth to the third Boer Republic of Western Zululand. The main consideration for this assignment was, I believe, a quantity of meal (the Zulus were starving in hundreds at the time) and further, Dinizulu, as he afterwards declared, was quite unconscious either of the terms of the deed which he was tricked into signing or of the magnitude of the concession. It is true that the British Government afterwards managed to save for the Zulus about one-half of this preposterous grant; but, none the less, grave blame attaches to us for having ever permitted the Transvaalers to enter the country and thereby obtain a sort of colourable interest in the soil they had helped to conquer. Greater folly than thus meekly permitting, one might almost say assisting, the foundation of a third Boer Republic can hardly be conceived.

Happily, it seems probable that Dinizulu's rising will be speedily put down; and a reasonable and final settlement of the remnant of Zululand may, it is devoutly to be hoped, than be accomplished. But it is not from Zululand that the most important tidings come. On Thursday last, at the end of a telegram from Cape Town, came the announcement of a stroke of imperial policy the boldest, most sagacious, and the most promising for the future of a British South Africa that has been promulgated during the last quarter of a century. In half a dozen lines this declaration of policy—long and earnestly prayed for by all loyal Afrikanders, British or Dutch—was contained. It ran thus:—"Her Majesty's Government has instructed Sir H. Robinson to intimate to the Transvaal Government that the Matabele, Mashona, and Makalaka countries, and the northern portion of Khama's territory as far as the Zambesi, are solely within the sphere of British influence." This declaration, I repeat, long and anxiously looked for by all who have watched the kaleidoscopic changes, the miserable and perplexing progress of events, in Austral Africa during the last decade, settles the question of British supremacy south of the Zambesi. England has now practically assumed the control of a vast and compact block of territory, for the use of and behoof of the millions destined to leave her shores in the future. Our new map of South Africa is, it is true, somewhat patchworked for the present by the Boer States lying within its borders, and it has been further quite unnecessarily squeezed from the west ward by the German protectorate over Damaraland and Namaqualand—countries that for long years were legitimately held to be within the sphere of Cape Colonial influence, and that never ought to have been so lightly parted with.

The incursion of the Boer Grobelaar into Khama's country (Bamangwato), or into the debateable land between Bamangwato and Matabeleland, may or may not lead to immediate strife. Grobelaar was the agent appointed by President Kruger to win Lobengula's consent to a Transvaal protectorate over his kingdom. But Lobengula, who knows the Boers of old, preferred a British alliance, and thanks to Commissioner Moffatt, a month or two since, concluded a treaty of protectorate with the British Government. Grobelaar's invasion is probably that of an independent land-grabbing commando, raised by him in a fit of pique after his diplomatic failure in Matabeleland. It may be noted that Grobelaar was recently appointed by Kruger Resident Consul at Lobengula's Court.

President Kruger and his Volksraad have for months past been secretly chafing at the rising tide of British immigration into the Transvaal; and it is possible that the extreme Dutch party—who remember only the triumphs of Laing's Nek, Ingogo, and Majuba and forget the ancient lessons taught to their ancestors by the British at Boomplaats in 1848, and in Van Jaarsveld's rising in 1798—may have thought it high time to strike boldly in South Africa ere it is too late. If such is the case, Grobelaar's freebooting commando may be but the forerunner of the final struggle that, as many men think, must take place before the Boers learn that England means to be mistress in South Africa. Whether an appeal to arms has to be made, whether the peaceful British invasion now taking place in the Transvaal gold-mining regions will be suffered quietly to become an accomplished fact, the result must be the same in the long run. At this period of the world's history South Africa, with its magnificent climate, its vast potentialities of wealth—whether pastoral, agricultural, or mineral—is far too precious a possession ever to be surrendered by England.

OF HUSBANDS' LIABILITY ON THEIR WIVES' CONTRACTS.

(By One Practising In Equity and Conveyancing.)

There's a theme of thrilling interest; it touches tradesmen's tills:
If a wife buy goods on credit, must her husband pay her bills?

If to sue a married woman be a perilous proceeding,
How shall payment be exacted for her dressing or her feeding?

Learn the law, alarmed purveyors, lest the ladies let you in!
Listen to the legal lyrist lingering in Lincoln's Inn?

Man, to woman fast united by the matrimonial tie,
Need not pay for aught but what he authorized his wife to buy.

Man and wife together dwelling, there arises a presumption
That the wife may pledge his credit for the needful home consumption,

So in suing him for necessaries suited to their station,
Plaintiff need but prove the debt, the marriage, and cohabitation.

But imagine not that plaintiff is with legal favour glutted!
This presumption of the woman's agency may be rebutted.

Were the wife with needful goods, or cash to buy the same, supplied;
If authority to pledge the husband's credit were denied;

Then, on proof of one of these alternatives (the case is hard).
The unhappy plaintiff's action is effectually barred,

If the husband for the purchase gave authority express,
Or held out the wife as agent, there the tradesman gets redress.

(You hold out your wife as agent, if you weakly pay her bills:
The judicious married reader will henceforth avoid such ills.)

Now of husband's liability when parted from his wife,
At the call of work or pleasure, or through lamentable strife,

If he wantonly desert her, turn her out into the street,
Or by harshness make her leave him, it were tedious to treat.

'Tis in "Williams's Personal" exhaustively expounded,
Where are given the authorities on which my text is grounded.

So farewell, O prudent purchaser, whoever you may be!
You have counsel his opinion for a simple penny fee!

St. James's Gazette.

THE ENGLISH TURF SCANDAL.

In the Queen's Bench Division on the 9th inst. (before Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Hawkins), the case of Wood *vs.* the Earl of Durham was heard. This was an appeal by the defendant from a decision of Mr. Justice Charles refusing to allow the Earl of Durham to amend his statement of defence. The action is one for libel, and the defendant pleads a justification alleging the truth of the words complained of, and he now sought to add a paragraph to the effect that at the time the libel was published the plaintiff was a person of such general reputation that he was not injuriously affected by it.

Mr. Walton, in supporting the appeal, said that in his statement of claim the plaintiff stated that he was a professional rider and jockey, and that the defendant was a member of the Jockey Club. The libel complained of was as follows:—"I now state the substance of my speech at the Gimcrack dinner at York was to the effect that the horses in Sherrard's stable have shown constant and inexplicable changes of form, and that Wood, the jockey of the stable, has been in the habit of pulling them." In his defence, the defendant admitted publication, but pleaded a justification; and it was now sought to add a statement to the effect that at the date of the publication it was mentioned in the statement of claim the plaintiff was commonly reputed to have been in the habit of so unfairly and dishonestly riding race horses in horse-races as to prevent them winning races, which, but for the plaintiff's unfair and dishonest riding, they would have won. Counsel went on to refer to the case of Scot and Sampson, in which the defendant sought to give evidence of rumours in regard to the plaintiff's reputation, but the Lord Chief Justice excluded the evidence. Counsel argued that the defendant was bound to raise by his pleadings all the material facts.

Mr. Justice Hawkins did not think it right or reasonable that the plaintiff's counsel should be asked to say that they would not make objection to evidence which they felt they had a right to make.

Mr. Mead said that what he objected to was to the plaintiff's counsel saying now that the defendant was not entitled to plead this, and then at the trial saying they were not entitled to rely upon this evidence because they had not pleaded it.

Mr. Justice Manisty pointed out that the rule provided that no defence should be deemed necessary as to damages or their amount.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said the defendants were quite content not to plead this up to a short time ago. They made no mention of it in their original defence, in their amended defence, or they reamended defence.

Mr. Walton said that if their lordships would decide that the rule upon which his learned friends relied repealed Scott v. Sampson, he should be content, and he asked their lordships to say that it was not a fatal objection to the reception of the evidence that it was not pleaded.

Mr. Justice Manisty said they should not do anything of the kind. The question before them was merely as to whether the defendant should plead this defence.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: What excuse have you for coming so late?

Mr. Walton said the application was not late, as the plaintiff had not yet replied to the statement of defence. Besides this, his case had stood over pending the decision of the case of Wood v. Cox. The fact that the new rule relied on stood side by side with the old rule to the effect that the defendant must plead anything likely to take the plaintiff by surprise, showed that it must not be read in a manner inconsistent with them.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: If this plea is put upon record, actions for slander and libel would be interminable, and they would be decided not upon the merits, but upon prejudice.

Mr. Mead said the decision of Scott v. Sampson was binding upon this court, and in that case it was held that this defence could be pleaded. If any intimation were received that objection would not be taken at the trial that this evidence could not be received, as it had not been pleaded, the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Justice Manisty said that anything more likely to lead to injustice he could not conceive than that a witness should be put into the box and say a man's general reputation was bad. It was like giving a dog a bad name. He could not conceive anything so contrary to all ideas he had of justice.

Mr. Walton contended that the rule relied on by his learned friends was not the only rule to be taken into account, and that all the rules taken together showed that the plea should be admitted.

Sir Henry James said the question was of the greatest importance, and they were so anxious to bring under review the decision in Scott v Sampson that they were not disposed to afford to the defendant in his conduct of his case any possible advantage. They sought to fight this matter step by step; and now it was known how serious this matter was and what its logical consequences were, he hoped their lordships would state that there was no reason for them to make any concessions. Supposing a man who was a bad character wished to reform, and was accused falsely of a crime that he had never committed; suppose he demonstrated that, but still by the admission of evidence of general reputation only obtained a farthing damages and was deprived of his costs. The logical conclusion was that no one who had a bad reputation should ever bring an action. If the plaintiff's counsel did not cross-examine witnesses as to reputation they were treated as the witnesses of truth. If he did they went into specific instances as to which the plaintiff and his witnesses could not give any rebutting evidence. His client's position in the recent action was that the justification had not been proved, but the damages were hammered down to nothing by the evidence of general reputation. Was he to go through another ten days' trial after he had proved his innocence, or go on with this case in which he was charged more broadly and raise the question whether this evidence was admissible. He submitted that as a matter of pleading this amendment could not be allowed, and further, as to the farthing damages, said that, even if there was a new trial, that evil once done it was impossible to recall it.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: It would lead to new evidence of bad reputation.

Sir H. James: Yes; it rolls on as a torrent rolls. The learned counsel further contended that no evidence of the kind could be given, and said that even if it could it could not be pleaded.

Mr. Lyttleton followed on the same side, and Mr. Walton replied.

Mr. Justice Manisty, in the end, said that he was not aware of any such plea as this ever having been allowed upon the record, and he did not think that it should be allowed now.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE CAMEL CORPS.

The *St. James's Gazette*, commenting on Count Gleichen's review of the Nile Expedition, says:—

Three years have passed away since the Nile Expedition was brought to an end, and Count Gleichen says very truly that most persons have already forgotten all about it. Two years ago his account of it was about to see the light, but it has been kept back by causes over which he had not much control. The somewhat mysterious explanation may be accepted without reserve; but the question remains whether his book was worthy of being published at all. To students of military history it does not offer, and does not pretend to offer, much more information than to the inquiring persons who want to know all about Egypt, the Soudan, and the Nile, their geography, physical characteristics, and archæological remains. When the Guards' Camel Regiment was quartered at Dongola some of the officers were invited by Colonel Colborne, correspondent of the *Daily News*, who was marked by "an antiquarian turn of mind," to inspect the ruins of an ancient temple which he had discovered. We are told that "they drank his brandies and sodas—such a luxury—and pretended to be deeply interested in the proceedings." It turned out to be "a curious place;" so they "hired a lot of niggers," and set them to work with shovels. They discovered a tiny temple with interesting hieroglyphics on the walls and some large figures of gods and goddesses. Having done enough work for one day, they went off. Next time they came they found that their excavations had been filled in by sand drift; and as they had "no guarantee that the wind would'nt do it again," the antiquaries did not resume operations, but "left the sands their secret." Count Gleichen mentions two matters which may have some interest for medical men. At Gubat the doctors found that severe bullet-wounds were cured with astonishing rapidity, owing (so they considered) to the dryness of the air. At Suakim, on the other hand, much of the sickness was attributable to the ease with which ice could be procured at all times of the day. Count Gleichen tells a story of one private soldier at Korti who used to walk out in the afternoon and collect the pebbles which lay about the ground. He was chaffed by his comrades about his "diamonds and rubies," but when he got back to Alexandria he sold one of his diamonds for £16. Thinking that he might find a better market for his other treasures in London, he brought them home, but was told that they were "only saleable abroad," "where they would be made up into third-rate diamond ornaments" which would not be looked at in London.

Before the Guardsmen had become acquainted with the nature and habits of the camel, they were prompted by the smartness which has become a second nature with them to attempt the process of grooming. This is how it is done. "With infinite pains you beat the dust out of his skin, remove as many as you can of the ticks and maggots that infest him, wipe his nose (if he has a cold), and finish up by washing off any mud and drying him with a wisp of dhurra-stalk." During this operations the ungrateful beast is lunging at you with his feet, and the moment after your back is turned he rolls himself in the dust and dirt making himself filthier than before. The natives prefer to humour his peculiarities by plastering him all over with mud during the summer months, and thus protecting him from sun and flies during the day and from cold at night. Count Gleichen does not indulge in the military grumblings which are too often justified; incidentally he refers to a few matters which do not reflect credit on the authorities. The Gardner gun was supplied with only 1,000 rounds of ammunition, although it was supposed to fire more than 100 rounds a minute: an economy which may be defended on the ground that it was this very gun which "jammed," at Tamai. The water-skins and leather bottles proved to be almost useless, and Count Gleichen professes himself at a loss to understand how such an article could have been selected by a committee of intelligent officers. He gives a careful diagram of the camel equipment, including the Namaqua rifle-bucket. The sketches which are freely scattered about the book do not pretend to great artistic merit, but they are all of them clever and spirited, and some of them very humorous. Count Gleichen does not attempt to magnify the exploits and dangers of the expedition; his account is simple, unpretentious, and colloquial even to slanginess. His book will be enjoyed by his friends and their friends, and it will afford a few hours of light reading to anybody who wishes to understand the spirit in which an arduous and dangerous campaign was undertaken by the gallant young fellows whom we sent out on a fool's erraud in order that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues might set their conscience at rest. On the Nile Expedition it was once again proved that the gaiety and occasional frivolity of the English officer on active service are accompanied by a bravery not the less formidable because it does not strike attitudes, and by an unselfishness the more perfect because it treats its sacrifices as matters of course.

SCOTCH BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on Aug 6 on the adjourned debate on reports of Supply, Mr. Wallace remarked on the saddening and humiliating condition into which Scotch business had fallen. The people of Scotland were getting exceedingly angry and impatient on the subject. It was as much as his place was worth if he did not comment on the matter. (Laughter.) He did not like to introduce to the House such words as "muffs," "duffers," "humbugs," or cowards. They were shabby phrases in themselves, and as the First Lord of the Treasury would say they did not contribute to the dignity of the House. (Laughter.) But they were expressions in daily use with respect to the timidity, subservience, and want of manliness, which it was alleged Scotch members displayed in not standing up resolutely for a proper share of legislative time. The leader of the House had offered the Scotch members a few hours on a Wednesday afternoon, and that was conditional on the passing on Tuesday of the Irish Commission-of-inquiry-into most-things-under-the-sun-Bill. (Laughter.) Such arrangement of Scotch buisness was insulting to the Scotch nation and mankind at large. (Laughter.) And he had to complain of the Lord-Advocate who had studied too deeply the proverb that the man was wise who spoke little. In connection with Scotch business the Lord-Advocate was a trifle too wise (Laughter.) He would not allude to the fact that the Lord-Advocate was well paid for the work he did—or possibly did not do—beyond pointing out that if they divided the right hon. gentleman's income by his outcome—(laughter)—they would find that he cost about half-a-crown a word, or say, about a shilling for every second syllable. Why did not the right hon. gentleman keep the First Lord of the Treasury up to the mark in this matter, why did he not buttonhole him, fix him with his glittering eye, and make his life a burden to him, until he promised to come down handsome on the question of Scotch time? Why did not he, to use a phrase which had become classical, "make it hot for old Smith and Company?" (Laughter and cheers.) But they would not have the Lord Advocate with them much longer. He was about to leave them. An arrangement had been entered into by which a distinguished peer and judge in Scotland was to vacate the presidency of one of the law divisions—

The Lord Advocate, interposing, said this statement had been made before in that House, and he had hitherto taken no notice of it. There was no foundation whatever for it. He did not expect to leave the house, and if he did it would not be by any arrangement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wallace said he was simply prophesying. He did not say the Lord-Advocate knew it. His knowledge was not to be measured by the right hon. gentleman's ignorance. (Laughter.) It was singular that the Lord-Advocate should contemplate the probability of his own promotion with pain and resentment. And then there was the Solicitor-General for Scotland. He had never been able to see any purpose, wise or unwise, which the Solicitor-General for Scotland served. Apparently, while the Lord-Advocate did nothing, the Solicitor-General was there to see that he did it. He did not see what function the Scotch Solicitor-General had in connection with Scotch business. The hon. and learned gentleman was put up by the Government more in the capacity of a sort of saucy street boy to chaff the heavy conscript fathers on the front Opposition Bench.

The Speaker: Order, order. I must call the attention of the House to the great abuse which is being committed. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman is not only speaking at extreme length, but he is repeating arguments—("Oh, oh,".)—which he made use of on the last occasion, and is repeating himself on a subject which is financial. (Oh, oh.) Order, order. In my experience I have never known the latitude usually allowed to an hon. member so much abused as on this occasion. It is for the House to say whether they will allow this sort of thing to go on. (Hear, haer.)

Mr. Wallace said he was extremely unwilling to incur the disapprobation or censure of the Chair, and certainly he was not conscious of wandering from the true exercise of the rights which belonged to him in discussing the point he had been speaking on. (Hear, hear, from the Nationalist members.) In consequence of the ruling of the Speaker he must sit down without having delivered the speech which, in his judgment, would have enabled him, in some measure, to have performed his duty to his constituents and his country in this matter.

Mr. W. H. Smith said it was only just to the Lord Advocate to state that he had been incessant in his representations to the Government to provide opportunities for the transaction of Scotch business. (Hear, hear.) If the Government had been unable to make the arrangements desired by the Lord Advocate, it was because they were obliged to ask the House to proceed with business of the highest importance, and to take such measures as the Bill for the Conversion of Funds and the Local Government Bill persevering with them from day to day unless some overwhelming necessity intervened for deviating from that course. It was a mistake to suppose that the interests of Scotland had been entirely neglected, for Scotland was largely interested in the Conversion of Funds Bill, the Railway Rates Bill, and the Employers' Liability Bill, while, with regard to another measure that did not apply to Scotland, it was always understood that a Local Government Bill for England must precede one for Scotland. It rested with hon. members themselves to provide the time that was necessary for the transactions of public business. There was no legislature in the world in which so many speeches, and of so great length, were made as in that house, (Hear, hear.) He thought that nine hours a day for six or seven months ought to be sufficient time for legislative purposes if hon. gentlemen only exercised the self-restraint which had been exercised in past years, and only spoke when they had to contribute some absolutely new and valuable information for the instruction of the House. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh.")

Mr. Bryce remarked that there had been no Session since 1880 in which so little time was wasted, and in that state of facts, with a new and improved mode of procedure, he thought that the Scotch members had strong reason to complain of the way in which Scotch business had been neglected by the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Discussion was continued for sometime.

Mr. W. H. Smith moved the closure.

The Speaker made a reply which was inaudible in the gallery, but he did not put the motion proposed by the Leader of the House.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888:—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 30.)

Military Department.

The following extracts from the *London Gazette*, dated 3rd August 1888, page 4188, are republished:—

"War Office, August 2nd, 1888.

The Queen has further been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and for promotions in the Army by Brevet, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations in Burma, 1887-8, *viz*:—

To be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order—Captain Robert Irvin Scallon, Bombay Staff Corps.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 12th August 1888:—8th Regiment Bombay—Infantry Jamadar Sakharam Sawant to be Subhedar vice Parashram Jadhav, pensioned; and Color Havaldar Sadhu Mohtar to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Sakharam Sawant, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Lieutenant J C Holloway, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 7th Bombay Infantry. Pension service ninth year, commenced 28th March 1888.

The following General Order by the Government of India, No 676, dated 24th August 1888, is republished:—

"Ordnance Department.

Captain T E Rowan, R A, to officiate as Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 16th August 1888 vice Lieutenant M S C Campbell, RA, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, confirmed in that class."

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Major J. M. Hunter, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Surgeon-Major W C Kiernander, 15th Regiment Bombay Infantry, till 15th December 1888, on private affairs.

Political Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel E N Stace is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Political Resident at Aden during the absence of Brigadier-General A G F Hogg, C B, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th instant.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H D Merewether to act as Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, till further orders.

The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr D H Glade as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay.

Judicial Department.

Rao Saheb Chinto Vinayak, Inspector of Police in the Thana District, was in charge of the office of District Superindent of Police, Kolaba, from 26th May to 3rd June 1888, both days inclusive.

Mr E A Bulkley is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpur District during the absence of Mr. F. Austin, or till further orders.

Mr J E Penton has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District until further orders.

The appointment of Rao Saheb Lalubhai Pranvalab Parikh to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Borsad in the Ahmedabad District, made in Government Nortification No 4426, dated 14th August 1888, is here by cancelled.

Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr R Knight, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kanara, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Karwar (excluding Karwar Municipality), Ankola, Yellapur and Supa, and the Mahals of Supa and Mundgod.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant-Colonel C E Hussey, Cantonment Magistrate and Magistrate of the First Class, Devlali, with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and abetments of, or attempts to commit any of the said offences.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Rahimatpur in the Satara District on the 13th instant.

Messrs J W Orr and L N Banaji repectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of the Prothonotary, Testamentary, and Intestate and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, on the 14th instant.

Messrs L N Banaji and K F Modi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Head Assistant to the Prothonotary, High Court, on the 14th instant.

Messrs K F Modi and W Lane respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Registrar, High Court, on the 14th instant.

Messrs W Lane and J W Flanagan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Registrar, High Court, on the 14th instant.

Mr G Druitt, CS, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for six months.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar district on the 16th instant, before office hours.

The appointment of Mr Hari Bapuji Kramwant to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Alibag, made in Government Notification No. 4014 dated 11th October 1871, Judicial Department, is hereby cancelled.

The appointment by the same Notification of the Magistrate, Full power, in charge of taluka, to be a Visitor of the Alibag Subordinate Jail, is also cancelled, and instead thereof, the Magistrate for the time being in charge of the Alibag Taluka is appointed a Visitor of that Jail.

Mr Mahadeo Shridhar Kamat, a land-holder, is also appointed to be a Visitor of that Jail.

Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr H W J. Bagnell, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Belgaum, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Parargad, Sampgaon and Khanapur.

Educational Department.

Messrs E Giles, M A, and D E Gimi B A, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspector, Northern Division, on the 20th instant.

Revenue Department.

Mr Amrit Bapuji, third grade Sub-Registrar of Karad in the Satara District, to be third grade Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District.

Mr Gopal Ambadas, third grade Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District, to be third grade Sub-Registrar of Karad in the Satara District.

Ahmednagar District—Mr Vithal Vaman, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Shrigonda, from 2nd to 5th August 1888.

Mr Bhogesh Bhimaji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Shevgaon, from 5th to 8th August 1888.

Ratnagiri District—Mr Gopal Ramchandra, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Rajapur, from 16th to 31st July 1888.

Kanara District—Mr Rudragauda Bassangauda, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Haliyal, from 23rd to 29th July 1888.

Mr G F M Grant, CS, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr G F Sheppard, CS, or till further orders:—

Mr W B Mulock, CS, to perform the duties of Commissioner, N D.

Mr J Davidson, CS, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Nasik, District Registrar, Nasik, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Nasik District.

General Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Lawrence, C S, to be a Member and Secretary of the Civil and Military Examination Committee till further orders.

Mr J Kingsmill, Superintendent, Government Central Press, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Surgeon B B Grayfoot, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 10th July 1888, vice Surgeon-Major E Colson, or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

By Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

Appellate Side.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Court of Small Causes at Poona from the 6th to the 26th November 1888, both days inclusive.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Datto Govind Joshi a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Belgaum District.

Public Works Department.

Mr W L Strange is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bijapur, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Furdoonjee Cooverjee Tarapoorvala on privilege leave, or until further orders.

(Railway.)

Mr R Sivewright, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, substantive *pro tem.* State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

By the Commissioners.

Northern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made:—

Rao Saheb Gulabbhai Kanthadji, LCE., from Dohad to Pardi in Surat.

Rao Saheb Kirpashankar Bhagwan from Pardi to Dohad in the Panch Mahals.

Azam Vithaldas Narotamdas, L C E, Mahalkari of Hansot in the Broach Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Borsad in Kaira during the absence of Mr J W S Dracup on privilege leave for one month from such date in September next as he may avail himself of it.

Central Divisions.

Messrs A C Logan and W P Symonds respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Poona, on the 6th instant.

Messrs. A C Logan and W P Symonds respectively delivered over and received charge of the Forest Settlement Office, Poona, on the 7th instant.

Mr Frank Yates and Lieutenant-Colonel Babington respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, on the 11th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Babington and Mr. A.C. Logan respectivly delivered over and received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, on the 11th instant.

Rao Bahadur Balaji Gangadhar Sathe relinquished charge of the office of Native Assistant Commissioner, Central Division, on the 21st ultimo.

Rao Saheb Anant Abaji Bhosekar received charge of the office of Native Assistant Commissioner, Central Division, on the 24th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Rao Bahadur Anant Abaji Bhosekar delivered over and Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Waidya received charge of the office of Native Assistant Commissioner, Central Division, on the 2nd instant, in the afternoon.

Mr C W Richardson and Lieutenant-Colonel C E Hussey respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Devlali, on the 23rd ultimo.

Messrs. A Lucas and J Davidson respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Niphad and Yeola on the 20th ultimo, in the afternoon.

A'zam Purshottam Gangadhar Karve, Head Karkun of taluka Khed in the Poona District, has been appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka from the 23rd ultimo, during the absence of Rao Saheb Anant Abaji Bhosekar on special duty, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Vinayek Wasudev Phadke, First Grade Mamlatdar, is transferred from Peint in the Nasik District to Barsi in the Sholapur District.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Appaji Madhekar, Second Grade Mamlaldar, is transferred from Barsi in the Sholapur District to Peint in the Nasik District.

Southern Division.

Privilege leave for one month, commencing from 3rd September 1888, is granted to Mr H Scannel, District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

By the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Mr E Critchell, District Abkari Inspector, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, commencing from the 15th instant.

Mr J H Dickinson, Assistant Collector in charge Kharaghoda and Runn Salt Works, is granted privilege leave for one month, commencing from the 24th instant.

Mr Ajitrai Shivdas is confirmed in the Rs. 150 grade vice Mr Daniells, deceased, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr Krishna Chowy is appointed to act in the Rs. 150 grade vice Mr Smith, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr Issac De Souza is appointed to the Rs. 125 grade vice Mr Ajitrai, promoted, in supersession of previous orders, and is posted to the Surat District.

Mr J F DeLanty is appointed Dist Inspector, Thana, on Rs 75 vice Jagannath Balvant, deceased.

Mr Narayan Nilkant, Dist Inspector, Satara, on Rs 60, is promoted to the Rs 75 grade on the Abkari Establishment of the Khandesh Dist, and is posted to the Thana Dist.

Mr Vishnu Luxuman Palshikar is appointed Dist Inspector, Satara, on Rs 60, vice Narayen Nilkant.

By the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Mr H. C. Davidson, Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, returned from the one month's privilege leave granted to him by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and assumed charge of his office on the 17th instant.

Mr H L Holland, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Survey, relinquished charge of his duties on the 4th instant in the afternoon and embarked for England on the 7th idem on one year's furlough.

Revenue Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the appointment by election of Rao Saheb Narayanrao Wasudev to be Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Jalalpor in the Surat District.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W C Rand, C S, to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Vengurla, Malvan, Devgad, Rajapur and Ratnagiri, and Mr G Carmichael, C S, to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Dapoli, Khed, Chiplun and Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri District, vice respectively Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya and Mr W C Rand, C S, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the appointment by election of the undermentioned gentlemen to be Vice-Presidents of the Taluka Local Boards mentioned against their names in the Ahmednagar District:—

Khan Bahadur Nasarwanji Kharshedji, Nagar.
Mr. Ramchandra Balvant Vaikar, Parner.
Mr. Chintamanrao Trimbak Deshpande, Shevgaon.
Mr. Bapu Lukhmichand, Shrigonda.
Rao Saheb Vishnu Vinayak Sarangpani, Karjat; Mr. Daji Ballal Paranjpe, Jamkhed; Krishnaji Sadashiv Mudle, Rahuri; Yeshvant Ballal Tambe, Kopargaon; Janardhan Eknath Sahasrabudhe, Sangamner; and Narayan Krishna Godbole, Akola.

By the Commissioners.

Northern Division.

Mr H G Palliser, M I C E, Acting Executive Engineer, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Municipality of Ahmedabad vice Mr S B Doig, M I C E, resigned.

Mr H G Palliser, M I C E, Acting Executive Engineer, Ahmedabod, is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Ahmedabad vice Mr S B Doig, M I C E, resigned.

Mr. Simmons, the aeronaut, whom a telegram, the other day, reported to have been killed in a balloon ascent, gave the following account of an ascent which he made from the Anglo-Danish Exhibition early this month:—"I left the exhibition at 6-15 p.m., at 6-20 I was between one thick cloud stratum at an altitude of 6,000 feet, and another at an altitude of about 10,000 feet. I had some suspicion that there was a current from the west. I looked in a direction which I conjectured to be east, and from that quarter came swooping on a great mountain of purple fire. The rumbling I could scarcely distinguish from the buzz of London, and I felt assured that as long as the sound was so faint there was a great distance between me and the storm; but at seven o'clock it was nearer to me. I tried then to get on a lateral level with it, but to this end I must have parted with my precious store of ballast, and, finding the thunderstorm keeping up a stern chase, I peered below the cloud stratum to see if I had a chance to descend. I found myself in rather too close proximity to a town or village. I have no idea what place it was, but I was bound to escape it by soaring again; and when I did so, I estimated that the thunderstorm was about sixty miles behind me (to the N.E.). Then at 7-15 I had another suspicion that I was being borne upon a western current, for I could hear no sound but that like the surf upon a shore, and I again came down. When I did so I was convinced that the sound of the water must have been a mill-race or a weir. I landed safely at Guildford, and the storm by by which I had been so hotly pursued did not burst upon the earth until I was on my way back to London."

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE: Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Glen Caladh, Captain R Lamont, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, laden with a general cargo.

The B I S N steamer Umballa, 1,243 tons, Captain G Withers, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Calcutta via Colombo, laden with a general cargo.

The B I S N steamer Coconada, Captain H A Blake, from Marmagao, arrived in port yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs A De C Santas, Mr and Mrs Gracos, Mr A B Desai, also eight second class and 122 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company of Agents.
S.S. Armenia	2216	R. J. Garrick	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Clyde	2276	W. D. Mudie	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company of Agents.
S. Venetia	1609	F. Cole	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Po	1331	S. Anfossi	6	F. Bonsoni.
" Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Alvah	1511	Turner	16	R. Bomonji.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Umballa (s)	Withers	Calcutta.
	Coconada (s)	Blake	Marmagao.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Glen Caladh (bq.)	Lamont	Mauritius.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Alvah, for Amsterdam.
" Coconada, for Marmagao.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 30.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—2,925 cwts myrabolams, C Merwanji and Co; 36 bales wool, M Toolsidass; 70 bales wool, B Boga.

For New York.

Armenia s—250 cwts cloves and 18 bales hides, T Topen.

For London.

Clyde s—4 bales skins, E Gangji; 124 cwts gum, W Poonja and Co; 74 cwts gum, A Pitamber; 12 cwts gum, N Mowji; 120 cwts gum and 60 cases mace and nutmegs, N Lalji; 42 cwts gum and 2 cases nutmegs, B Sajan; 12 bales hides, J Pidoo; 14 bales skins, S Malcobhai and Co; 8 bales skins, M J Joomabhai and Co; 12 bales skins and hides, D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales skins, M Shapurji and Co; 20 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales skins, S G Shirazee; 19 bales skins and hides, H C H Gunny.

For Amsterdam.

Alvah s—51,800 cwts linseed, The Bo Co Ld.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Murray s—180 cwts linseed, The Bo Co Ld.

For Marseilles.

Twickenham s—140 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.

Po s—83 cwts gum, Pannett and Co.

For Genoa.

Po s—200 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, 977 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld; 1,000 cwts linseed, J L Kersten.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—August 29.

Chase, Captain, 23th Bombay Pioneers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—August 29.

Slater, Captain, Bombay, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Heath, Major, Bombay, A G's Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 31st August, 1888.

1 The following promotion will take effect from this date:—Vol E Critchell, "F" Company, to be Lee-Corpl.

2 Officers Commanding Companies are requested to forward to Head-Quarters at once all Staff-Sergts' swords and bugles belonging to their Companies.

By Order,
H. S. R. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 29th August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Directions of Wind.*	W, NW, WNW, W, N, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]
Fall of rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
" " year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th inst.	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

Says *Atlas*: The Government can hardly feel happy or satisfied with the result of the debate on the Parnellite Commission. The whole matter has been a mistake from the beginning, and both parties have placed themselves in a difficult position. If the Government had been left alone they would probably have let the matter drop; but the feeling of the Unionist party and the young bloods of the Conservatives, who were determined to go into the whole subject, was such that they could not afford to disregard it. Mr. Parnell never expected the Government would take him at his word and grant the Commission, or he would instantly have commenced proceedings; but, with the curious mixture of audacity and hesitation which characterises all his conduct, he could not be prevailed on to make up his mind to adopt decisive steps, and the leaders of the Liberal party were also very vacillating. Had he at once on the passing of the second reading of the Bill announced his intention of bringing an action for libel against the *Times*, it would have made it impossible for the Government to proceed with the Bill. The case of the *Times* is undoubtedly a very strong one; but one can easily see that the proprietors would have preferred an action for libel to the Commission. It is not likely that Mr. Walter will give up the names of his informants if he can possibly avoid it; but if the Judges insist he will not care to go to prison.

A former Judge of the High Court of Madras, Sir William Burton, died in London at the beginning of the month at the great age of ninety-four. Sir William Burton served in the navy before adopting the legal profession. He was wounded on board the Conqueror in the Mediterranean, and was present at the attack on New Orleans. He was subsequently called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1824, and went the Midland circuit. He was for some time Recorder of Daventry, his birth-place. He became a Judge of the Supreme Court at the Cape of Good Hope in 1827. He was removed in the same capacity to New South Wales in 1832, and to Madras in 1844. He resigned the Madras bench in 1856. He was appointed President of the Council, or Upper House, in Sydney in February 1856, and resigned in 1862.

NOTICES.

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AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.




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Calf Elastic Walking Boots.
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} Superior in style and excellent in quality, 26s. Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

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Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d
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Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ...	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty ...	4s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(Registered)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ
DOCTOR VIVIEN'S
COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.
Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.
PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.
WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phᶜⁿ.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON:— 76, New Bond Street

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE".
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr. Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,
"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitiv Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.
"14, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887.
"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

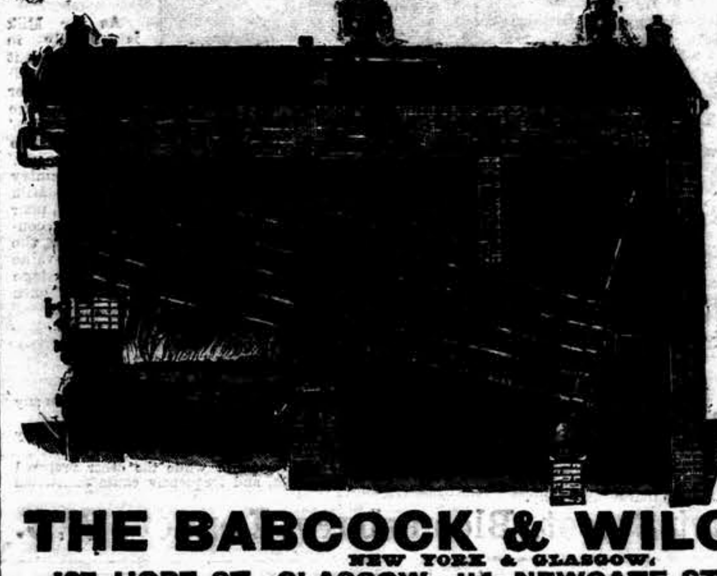
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
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A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
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ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded by Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth—Other Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills, Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1813—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.
BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bungee—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 1820—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 32-rupee Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding Wellington and Napier—The mother of the Devi McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardin Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell—Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers—Cobbler—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder Motion—Heat in India—Lodging the Sun—Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sangangad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Wonderful Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dead Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Hill Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—Glosses Manimes—Big Snake at Elephanta—Ever at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta Caves—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death—Genesis Finale.

CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Character, His Death—Biographical—Personal—Future Fo Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Hearts and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.
A COIN—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sing in Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Anglo Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876

CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett Gunga Prasad, Lord Elphinstone Brownlo Macleod—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMBLES REMINISCENT—Bombay in 1800—Abouhin—Mountstuart—My Bridge of Punch—Mahomed Ali—Motor Canal—The National Party, Some Bombay Reminiscences, I'm Going to Bombay, Governors of Bombay, Mahatma Rises to 8 miles.

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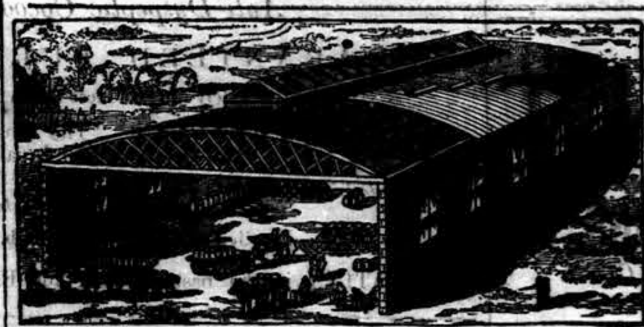
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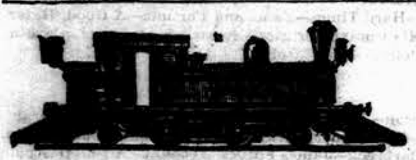
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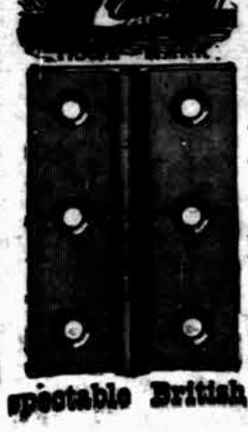
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: [illegible]